

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT

(ESTABLISHED 1841)

NEW SERIES No. 5971

號七十月二十年四十三緒光

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1909.

五拜禮

號八月正英港香

8 1/2 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 25 CENTS.

NOTICE

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, The House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any returned M.S., nor to return any Contribution.

CONTENTS

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Leading Articles:—

Japan and China.
Railways in China.
China and the World's Peace.
Silver.

Parliamentarism in East and West.

Telegram:—

Tientsin Money Market.

Boxer Indemnity.

Empress's Generosity.

Elio Park.

Unruly Tibetans.

The Fatshan Boycott.

Tang Shao-yi's Mission.

Mining in China.

Proscribed Newspaper.

Constitutional Government.

China's Sovereign Rights.

Peking-Hankow Railway.

French Sailors at Wuhu.

No Yung.

Yuan Shih-kai's Dismissal.

Opium Conference.

Selection of Vice-President.

A Denunciatory Communication.

Appointments.

Greece and China.

Yuan Shih-kai's Departure.

Waiyupu.

Severe Denunciations.

No Visits.

Provincial Viceroys.

Hau Shi-chang.

A Denunciatory Memorial.

Feeling against Yuan Shih-kai.

Ex-Viceroy Shum.

Chinese Bank Notes.

Sir Chen Tung.

Imperial Alliances.

Yuan Shih-kai's Retirement.

American Court.

Chinese Postal Rights.

A Damaging Memorial.

Ministry of Posts.

Yung Shi-chang.

Resignation.

Meetings:—

The Hongkong Chess Club.

Kulungau (Amoy) Municipal Council.

Legal Intelligence:—

Dancing Instructor Sued.

Kowloon City Robbery.

Shopkeeper's Fok Killed.

An Alleged Libel.

"A Question of Time."

Clothes Stealer Punished.

Police:—

The Shatin Tragedy.

Daring Armed Robbery.

Hooliganism.

Correspondence:—

Rat Destruction.

Miscellaneous Articles and Reports:—

The Opium Question.

The Fatshan Incident.

Echo from the Past.

Murderer Doomed.

Matches on Fire.

Spitting Nuisance.

New Year Honour.

"The Geisha."

Kowloon Dock Ball.

Kowloon Cricket Club.

Fare from Manila.

"Painless" Suicide.

Racing Topics.

Cheung-shi-wan Cemetery.

The New Messagerie Agreement.

Complaint against a Contractor.

Clever Burglars.

P. and O. Steam Navigation.

Drug Stores Abolished.

America and Japan.

Property Sale.

Sir Ewen Cameron, K.C.M.G.

Opium Suppression.

S.S. "Fookshang."

Tang Shao-yi in America.

Cricket.

Out of China.

Spokane and Typhoon.

H.K. School Chinese.

Volunteer Corps Orders.

Water Return.

Plague Disinfection.

Marine Court.

Canton Day by Day.

Shanghai Opium Conference.

A New Dockyard.

Collision near Chinkiang.

Shanghai Airship.

The Position in Peking.

Rats and Plague.

The Banknotes Orders.

The International Opium Commission.

Violation of Trade-mark.

Trade Mark Protest.

The Osaka Soshon Kaisha.

The Formosan Aborigines.

Drowning of a Captain.

Japanese Sugar Refining Company.

Japan's Trade for 1908.

Fire in Tokyo.

The Kawasaki Dockyard.

Supposed Japanese Spies.

Kowloon Struck Uncharted Rock.

Adrift Twelve Days.

Fire in Canton.

Alleged Cruelty to Cattle.

Singapore Property Market.

Straits Tin.

Tragic Interview.

Straits Flies.

N. D. L. Enterprise.

Substitute for Opium.

Opium in Siam.

Commercial:—

Weekly Share Reports.

Yam Market.

Exchange and Finance.

Local and Foreign.

BIRTHS.

On December 19, 1908, at Changchow, to the Rev. and Mrs. A. J. Hutchinson, of the London Mission, a daughter (MABEL).

On Christmas Eve at Peking to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Peach, a son (JOHN NOEL LAING).

On December 28, 1908, at Shanghai, the wife of JOHN VAUGHAN, of a daughter.

On December 30, 1908, at Shanghai, to Rev. and Mrs. JOHN W. NICHOLS, a daughter.

On December 30, 1908, at Niagpo, to Rev. and Mrs. A. R. Kepler, a daughter, DOROTHY GRISWOLD.

On January 1, 1909, at Shanghai, the wife of F. F. BOLITHIO, of a son.

On January 1, 1909, at Shanghai, the wife of A. G. HICKMOTT, of a daughter.

On January 4, 1909, at Shanghai, the wife of D. MACLENNAN, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

December 11, at Calcutta. WILKS, RICHARD LAIRD, son of Sir Pelham Warren, K.C.M.G., H.B.M. Consul-General, Shanghai, to STELLA, widow of late Rev. I. M. Bacon.

Dec. 3, at Baywater, the COMTE DE SILGUY, to ANKARETA, daughter of C. Ewens, of Hongkong.

At San Francisco, on the 2nd inst., by the Reverend Dr. Ford, ALBINA LOWE ROBERTSON, eldest daughter of the late James Robertson, of Nairn, Scotland, to HAROLD LEUTHWAITE FLETCHER, of Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke, Hongkong, second son of the late Harold Fletcher, of Waverley, Liverpool.

DEATHS.

On September 11, 1908, at Changteh, Hunan, GRACE VERNER BERT, wife of Dr. William L. Bert, American Presbyterian Mission.

November 26, at South Kensington, P. MCCORMACK GRANT, formerly of Shanghai, aged 57.

On December 24, 1908, at Wuchang, FRANCES, wife of T. J. Hollander, aged 38 years.

On December 26, 1908, at Shanghai, Captain JOHN DAVID CONSTABLE ARTHUR, aged 57 years.

On December 27, 1908, L. A. J. RODRIGUES, at Shanghai.

On January 1, 1909, at Shanghai, WESTON O'BRIEN HARDING, B.A., aged 27.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1909.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

(and January)

In an article translated by the *Japan* (chronicle from the *Tokio Asahi*), it is remarked that the general expectation that the new Japanese Minister to China, Mr. Juin, would prove the right man in the right place already seems to be justified. The relations between Japan and China, which were for a time somewhat strained, are now returning to the former footing of friendship, so the *Tokio Journal* asserts, which proceeds to remark: The enthusiastic reception at Peking recently accorded to Marquis Nobushima, Count Hosokawa, and Viscount Kiyomura, of the East Asiatic Common Literature Association, should be regarded as a significant sign of the times. Again, the expression by Japan of a sincere feeling of sympathy for the sad events which occurred in China recently would appear to have given China a new appreciation of Japan and the Japanese. At any rate, it is a matter for congratulation that the relations of the two countries have begun to work smoothly. One thing that remains to be disposed of is the boycott movement in South China, regarding which it may be expected the Japanese Government will be equal to the situation. It would be no exaggeration to say that Japan and China are the axes on which the Far Eastern question moves, and as such there is every reason to expect the two nations to have the friendliest of relations. In order to bring their relations into closer touch it is advisable that a community of economic interests be opened between them, and this can be accomplished without much difficulty. To begin with, Japan should abolish the import duty on rice, while China, on her part, should remove the embargo on the export of the cereal. It is most encouraging to observe that China is beginning to bestow some consideration on this question, as otherwise the real stability of her economy could hardly be maintained. It will be recalled that when Chang Chi-tung was the Viceroy of the Hu and Kwang provinces the export of rice was permitted for a time. Now that Chang and Yuan Shih-kai, the most progressive of Chinese statesmen, hold responsible positions in the Peking Government, there is no doubt that everything that tends to improve the condition of China and her relations with other countries will be tried. Turning to Japan, conquers the *Tokio Journal*, it will be seen that the import duty on rice was devised and put into force as one of the measures to meet the exigencies of taxation during the late war with Russia. The consensus of public opinion, however, is in favour of repealing the duty on rice, together with other injudicious taxes such as the transit duty, the salt, textile, and other imposts. First of all it is desirable that the rice tax be abolished, for the reason that while the revenue from this source does not affect the Treasury in a very material degree it has far-reaching consequences on the economics of the country. It is more than probable that the abolition of the import duty on rice will be opposed by the landed proprietors, who are the only people to profit by the retention of the measure, but when the welfare of the rest of the people is taken into consideration no one should hesitate to advocate the repeal of the duty. The owners of landed property have been in very good circumstances since last year, despite the business depression that has been so prevalent, and they would not be affected by a decrease in the value of their property. From the *Sakura*, in whose

RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

(4th January)

In our telegram columns to-day the subject of railways in China occupies a large amount of space. The review of events in China for 1908, which appears in the *North China Daily News* just to hand, and especially that section devoted to railways, is of particular significance in explanation of the awakening of the Central Government to the real importance and value of railway communication as a means to the development of the enormous latent resources of the country. The writer in our Shanghai contemporary observes: "In no respect has the spirit of the times found better expression than in regard to railway construction. The year opened with popular feeling strongly opposed to all concessions to foreigners, and it required a struggle of some months to obtain the ratification of the agreement for the Shanghai-Hankow-Ningpo line (March 6). On January 13 the agreement for the Tientsin-Pukow Railway was signed; the construction is entrusted to British and German interests, but the terms of the loan were the most favourable that had ever been obtained by China. The desire for purely Chinese ownership found further expression in the decision to redeem the Peking-Hankow Railway, and a loan of £5,000,000 was successfully floated on October 13 for this purpose. Another venture re-purchased by China was the mining concession of the Peking Syndicate in Shansi. As the year progressed, however, there has been a growing realization that China is unequal, technically and financially, to the task of providing herself with railways. The deadlock on the Canton-Hankow line and the proposed railway from the 'star town' to Szechuan has led to the appointment of Chang Chi-tung to inquire into the subject of railway construction. As a result negotiations for a British loan to complete the main trunk line to Canton are spoken of, and it is agreed upon that the same solution should be inevitable upon the Szechuan line. Railway enterprise during the year included the opening of the Hsinming and Sunning lines in Kwangtung, the completion of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway to the latter city and the opening of the connecting line between the terminus and the native city; the continuation of the Kaifeng-Chengchow line to Hsianfu. Work has been pushed on energetically on the Peking-Kalgan line and on the French railway into Yunnan. On the Canton-Hankow line construction on the first section from Wuchang has been begun; the German line in Shan-tung is also being pushed forward. The building of the line from Kwangcheang to Kirin is already in hand, and through trains are now running from Peking to Mukden, where a junction between the Imperial Railway of North-China and the South-Manchuria Railway has been a matter of arrangement between the Japanese and Chinese authorities during the year."

CHINA AND THE WORLD'S PEACE.

(5th January)

If we may believe Sir Robert Hart, observes the *Full Mail Gazette* editorially, (and what Sir Robert does not know about China can hardly be worth knowing) the Celestial Empire is destined to live up to its title by becoming the supreme promoter of the world's peace. The Chinese, as everybody knows, are strong anti-militarists; they dislike and despise soldiers. But circumstances are compelling them to arm, and Sir Robert Hart looks forward to the day when China will, perhaps, say to the rest of the world: "Gentlemen, there must be no more fighting." That says Sir Robert, China would be able to do by virtue of her four hundred millions of population, which would provide her with an army the like of which the world has never yet seen—for numbers. In that way, Sir Robert Hart believes, the Millennium will come. If he is right, the Kaiser and all the other prophets of the Yellow Peril will look singularly foolish—at least they would if they were alive to assist at these exhilarating events. But they won't be—no more shall we—for Sir Robert admits that the Millennium is not coming for one, two, or three centuries.

SILVER.

(6th January)

The position of the silver market appears to possess the same curious and apparently inexplicable vagaries. In their last report, of the 3rd ult., received by the mail to-day, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. noted the fact that a certain amount of support came from China and America declined to sell with the result "bears" became rather nervous, and the quotation reached that day to 20 1/2 for cash, and 20 1/2 for two months. This temporary appearance of strength might not be unconnected with the "bear" position of Chinese operators in the

RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

(7th January)

Dr. Emil Reich contributes a striking article on the Parliaments of the Western and Eastern nations to the December number of the *International* (T. Fisher Unwin, 1s net). The comparative failure of Parliamentarism in Continental Europe he explains as follows:—Real and effective Parliamentarism requires as its chief condition the wholesale reduction of that bureaucracy which, on the Continent, is called *administration* in France, or *Verwaltung* in German-speaking countries. The two sets of institutions are utterly opposed to one another in constitution, spirit, effect and tendency. In England, as is well known, the civil service is a minor thing, the bulk of Continental administration being done by the local self-governing county members. That administration by absorbing nearly all such persons as want to act as public servants, impoverishes the resources of possible M.P.'s. Had the continental nations, together with the framework of the English Parliament, adopted the vitalising English local self-government, they would never have lacked a sufficient number of able Parliamentary leaders. This, however, they have not done, and accordingly, Continental Parliaments necessarily lack that constant affluence of well-trained Parliamentarians without whom Parliaments can never do lasting and great work. With regard to the reaction against Parliamentarism in Persia, Dr. Reich thinks this is due to the fact that the pressure from the outside has considerably relaxed. In other words, Russia and England, having come to an understanding about their Asiatic policies, do not weigh with inordinate pressure on Persia, but he does not think that Russian aggression can be permanently checked, and that this guarantees the rise of a representative constitution in Persia, inasmuch as the Persians cannot possibly hope to cope with Russian aggressiveness by any other means than by engaging all the forces of the entire nation in the struggle. The same reflections apply to Turkey. Dr. Reich does not think that Oriental Parliamentarism is exposed to the same debilitating forces as that of Continental Europe. In Turkey and Persia the Western idea of an all-powerful administration or Civil Service is almost unknown. Their men have, owing to some of the most fundamental institutions of Mohammedanism, much opportunity of developing that tact and practical knowledge of public business which makes for the rise of efficient Parliamentarians. Their religion fosters, not the

PARLIAMENTARISM IN EAST AND WEST.

(7th January)

Dr. Emil Reich contributes a striking article on the Parliaments of the Western and Eastern nations to the December number of the *International* (T. Fisher Unwin, 1s net). The comparative failure of Parliamentarism in Continental Europe he explains as follows:—Real and effective Parliamentarism requires as its chief condition the wholesale reduction of that bureaucracy which, on the Continent, is called *administration* in France, or *Verwaltung* in German-speaking countries. The two sets of institutions are utterly opposed to one another in constitution, spirit, effect and tendency. In England, as is well known, the civil service is a minor thing, the bulk of Continental administration being done by the local self-governing county members. That administration by absorbing nearly all such persons as want to act as public servants, impoverishes the resources of possible M.P.'s. Had the continental nations, together with the framework of the English Parliament, adopted the vitalising English local self-government, they would never have lacked a sufficient number of able Parliamentary leaders. This, however, they have not done, and accordingly, Continental Parliaments necessarily lack that constant affluence of well-trained Parliamentarians without whom Parliaments can never do lasting and great work. With regard to the reaction against Parliamentarism in Persia, Dr. Reich thinks this is due to the fact that the pressure from the outside has considerably relaxed. In other words, Russia and England, having come to an understanding about their Asiatic policies, do not weigh with inordinate pressure on Persia, but he does not think that Russian aggression can be permanently checked, and that this guarantees the rise of a representative constitution in Persia, inasmuch as the Persians cannot possibly hope to cope with Russian aggressiveness by any other means than by engaging all the forces of the entire nation in the struggle. The same reflections apply to Turkey. Dr. Reich does not think that Oriental Parliamentarism is exposed to the same debilitating forces as that of Continental Europe. In Turkey and Persia the Western idea of an all-powerful administration or Civil Service is almost unknown. Their men have, owing to some of the most fundamental institutions of Mohammedanism, much opportunity of developing that tact and practical knowledge of public business which makes for the rise of efficient Parliamentarians. Their religion fosters, not the

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

TIENTSIN MONEY MARKET.

CHINESE OFFICIALS AND FOREIGN CONSULS IN CONFERENCE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 31st December.

In view of the critical condition of the money market in Tientsin, there was a meeting of Chinese officials, and Foreign Consuls at the Viceroy's yamen.

It was proposed at the meeting to render available a sum of one million taels to avert a financial crisis.

BOXER INDEMNITY.

SUGGESTION BY FOREIGN MINISTERS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 31st December.

The British, Russian, French and German Ministers at Peking proposed to suggest to their respective Governments the remission of a part of the Boxer indemnity in token of their friendship towards China.

EMPRESS'S GENEROSITY.

PROPOSED SURRENDER OF FUNDS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 31st December.

The Empress Dowager has informed the Prince Regent of her determination to hand over the whole amount of the funds in the Imperial Palace for the purpose of naval reorganisation.

RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

Attention is now being paid in the North to the progress of the railway enterprise, which is going to link up the provinces of China and eventually may afford a direct route through Asia and Europe. The *Shanghai Times* dealing with this subject remarks that negotiations which are now

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

TIENTSIN MONEY MARKET.

CHINESE OFFICIALS AND FOREIGN CONSULS IN CONFERENCE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 31st December.

In view of the critical condition of the money market in Tientsin, there was a meeting of Chinese officials, and Foreign Consuls at the Viceroy's yamen.

It was proposed at the meeting to render available a sum of one million taels to avert a financial crisis.

BOXER INDEMNITY.

SUGGESTION BY FOREIGN MINISTERS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 31st December.

The British, Russian, French and German Ministers at Peking proposed to suggest to their respective Governments the remission of a part of the Boxer indemnity in token of their friendship towards China.

EMPRESS'S GENEROSITY.

PROPOSED SURRENDER OF FUNDS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 31st December.

The Empress Dowager has informed the Prince Regent of her determination to hand over the whole amount of the funds in the Imperial Palace for the purpose of naval reorganisation.

RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

Attention is now being paid in the North to the progress of the railway enterprise, which is going to link up the provinces of China and eventually may afford a direct route through Asia and Europe. The *Shanghai Times* dealing with this subject remarks that negotiations which are now

EHO PARK.

ONE MILLION ANNUAL SAVING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 31st December.

By giving up the Eho Park, it is estimated that there will be a saving of one million taels a year.

UNRULY TIBETANS.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

TURKEYS EXAMPLE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 2nd January.
The Prince Regent evinces great interest in the question of constitutional government.
He is constantly asking the Grand Councilors how it was that Turkey succeeded in instituting a Parliament within such a short period.

CHINA'S SOVEREIGN RIGHTS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 3rd January.
The Waiwupu is determined to notify the various Foreign Ministers in Peking of that Ministry's desire next spring to proceed with a revision of the existing Treaties with a view of securing the sovereign rights of China.

PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 3rd January.
The Ministry of Posts and Communications, on the 21st ult., paid over to the Belgian Syndicate the money for the redemption of the Peking-Hankow Railway.

FRENCH SAILORS AT WUHU.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 3rd January.
On the evening of the 1st inst., the crew of a French gunboat obtained shore leave at Wuhu.
It is alleged that there was a fracas between the sailors and the native police some of whom were injured.

NA TUNG.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 3rd January.
Na Tung has been appointed to the Grand Council.

YUAN SHIH-KAI.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 3rd January.
An Imperial Decree has been issued to the effect that Yuan Shih-kai, president of the Waiwupu and one of the Grand Councilors, has been in receipt of Imperial favours both before and since the accession of the new Emperor.

The Decree says:
Upon our accession to the Throne we have always conferred honours on him on account of his abilities, so that he may serve us. Contrary to expectations, however, Yuan Shih-kai is at present suffering from a bad foot, and is therefore incapacitated from discharging his duties.

"Yuan Shih-kai is, accordingly, relieved from all his posts and ordered home for treatment."
"This is a mark of Our favour."

PRINCE CHING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 3rd January.
As soon as the Imperial Decree was issued concerning Yuan Shih-kai, Prince Ching applied for leave of absence.

ORIGIN OF THE DECREE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 3rd January.
The idea of issuing the Decree about Yuan Shih-kai emanated from the Prince Regent himself, who observed strict reticence before it was issued.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 3rd January.
Ko Ling-wei, Chung Kwong-yung, and Mr. J. O. P. Bland (re-

presentative of the British and Chinese Corporation) met together at H.E. Chang Chih-tung's residence for several days in conference over the subject of the loan for the northern section of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

HUNAN-HUPEH SECTION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 3rd January.
Chang Chih-tung proposes to appoint Chung Kwong-yung director-general of the Hunan-Hupeh Railway and Chim Tin-yan as engineer-in-chief.
He also proposes to depute Ko Ling-wei on a tour of inspection into the affairs of the Canton-Hankow Railway at Canton.

COLLISION AT CHINKIANG.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Shanghai, 4th January, 1.15 p.m.
There was a collision between the steamers *Tachang Maru* and *Shilee*, near Chinkiang, on Friday.
Both steamers were badly damaged; they had to be beached to prevent sinking.
The s.s. *Kanuching*, in order to avoid collision, was also beached.

Tachang Maru (Chinese rendering of *Daito Maru*) is a steel twin-screw steamer of 3,711 gross tons and 17.81 net. Built in 1901 by the Mitsui Bishi Dockyard and Engine Works at Nagasaki to the order of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha. Length 282.1 feet; breadth 36.4 feet; depth 12.4 feet.
S.S. *Shilee*, ex *Victoria*, ex *Stracum*, 1,250 tons gross, 934 net. Built in 1871 by Wigham Richardson & Co., Newcastle. Owned by Ku Ji Sang.
S.S. *Kanuching*, ex *Albatross*, ex *Wagner*, ex *Brunswick*, ex *Morava*, built in 1883 by J. and G. Thompson, Glasgow, 1,591 tons gross, 951 net. Owned by Tsung Kee & Co., Ltd.

YUAN SHIH-KAI'S DISMISSAL.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Shanghai, 4th January, 1.15 p.m.
Discontent prevails (in Peking) at the dismissal of H.E. Yuan Shih-kai. The appointment is reported of H.E. Liang Tun-yan as president of the Waiwupu vice Yuan Shih-kai.

OPIMUM CONFERENCE.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Shanghai, 4th January, 1.15 p.m.
Dr. Hamilton Wright, one of the American delegates to the Opium Conference, arrived here from Hongkong at noon yesterday.

Dr. Wright states that the object of the Conference is to ascertain whether the existence of the opium evil is real or not, and to devise means for controlling same.
Only interested Powers have been invited to the Conference.

The territory of Hawaii has not been invited.

Rev. E. W. Thwing has no official standing at the Conference.

[When in Hongkong last week, Mr. Thwing stated that he had been appointed by the Governor of Hawaii to represent the Territory at the Shanghai Opium Conference, as Hawaii also has an opium problem to settle.—Ed.]

An Imperial decree will soon be issued commanding H.E. Viceroy Tuan Fang to open the International Opium Conference at Shanghai in February next. Three names were given to the Prince Regent from which to select one as China's chief representative at the Conference, namely, Prince Kung, Grand Councilor Li Chuan-lin, and Viceroy Tuan Fang. The Regent's choice fell on the last named official.

OPIMUM CONFERENCE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Shanghai, 4th January.
H.E. Viceroy Tuan Fang has been appointed by telegram from the Central Government, principal representative for China at the Opium Conference.
His Excellency will proceed to Shanghai and attend the opening of the Conference in February.

SELECTION OF VICE-PRESIDENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 4th January.
It is proposed by the Grand Council to recommend Chou Kailan, Leung Si-yi, or

Cheung Yum-tong for appointment as vice-president of the Waiwupu.
Chang Chih-tung favours Leung Si-yi's nomination.

YUAN SHIH-KAI.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 4th January.
Yuan Shih-kai was taken rather by surprise with the Decree commanding his retirement.
It is His Excellency's intention to remain in Peking in the hope that the order may be revoked.

A DENUNCIATORY COMMUNICATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 4th January.
It is reported that, prior to the issue of the Decree, a communication reached Peking from China, regarding foreign countries denouncing Yuan Shih-kai.
The Prince Regent read it and became deeply moved thereat.

Later.
The Prince Regent issued the Imperial Decree concerning Yuan Shih-kai of his own accord. He did not consult even the other Grand Councilors.
Yuan Shih-kai's adherents became greatly alarmed on the issue of the Decree.

APPOINTMENTS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 4th January.
The Prince Regent has informed the Grand Council that, in making appointments, no favouritism should be shown.
Men of ability will be chosen while the incompetent ones will be passed over.
His object is to secure the best men for the public service irrespective of party politics.

GREECE AND CHINA.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 4th January.
Certain subjects of Greece have approached the Waiwupu with a request for the conclusion of a Treaty of Commerce with China.
The Waiwupu has deferred to the request and proposes to address communications to the Government of Greece with a view of opening negotiations for a Commercial Treaty.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 4th January.
The Prince Regent's mind is constantly preoccupied with the memory of the late Emperor.
He has declared that he would exert his utmost to advance the scheme, formulated by the late Emperor, for the institution of constitutional government.
Lately, he has evinced the most lively interest in all that concerns the question of constitutional government.

YUAN SHIH-KAI'S DEPARTURE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 4th January.
After the issue of the Decree ordering the retirement of Yuan Shih-kai, his adherents counselled him to defer his departure from Peking.
His Excellency, however, was of opinion that he had little hope of reinstatement and that his delay in leaving might lead to friction.

Yuan Shih-kai, accordingly, decided, after returning thanks, to leave the capital by the Peking-Hankow Railway on the 3rd inst.

WAIWUPU.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 4th January.
On the 3rd inst., an Imperial Decree was issued appointing Leung Tun-yan acting president of the Waiwupu.

YUAN SHIH-KAI.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 5th January.
On the 3rd inst., Yuan Shih-kai was to have taken the Express train to proceed to his native place, but as soon as he arrived at the railway station he was stopped from proceeding by officers acting under instructions from the Central Government.

SEVERE DENUNCIATIONS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 5th January.
Censor Kong Chun-lum has, in a memorial, denounced Yuan Shih-kai severely.
He has formulated twenty charges against the ex-Grand Councilor.

NO VISITS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 5th January.
On the 2nd inst., after the issue of the Imperial Decree ordering the retirement of Yuan Shih-kai, Chang Chih-tung and Luk Tsai-lum, on leaving the office of the Grand Council, proceeded to call on Yuan Shih-kai, who refused to see them.

PRINCE CHING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 5th January.
The moment Prince Ching heard of the retirement of Yuan Shih-kai he applied for sick leave.
It is reported that it is his intention to withdraw from participation in State affairs altogether.

PROVINCIAL VICEROYS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 5th January.
On the 2nd inst., after the promulgation of the Imperial Decree concerning himself, Yuan Shih-kai despatched confidential telegrams to certain Viceroys and Governors.

HSU SHI-CHANG.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 5th January.
A certain censor has denounced Viceroy Hsu Shi-chang.
The Central Government has deputed certain officials to investigate the charges.

A DENUNCIATORY MEMORIAL.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 5th January.
In his memorial denouncing Yuan Shih-kai, Kong Chun-lum made reference to the coup d'etat in Peking (1896) wherein a certain Prince was implicated.

FEELING AGAINST YUAN SHIH-KAI.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 5th January.
The various censors in Peking have denounced Yuan Shih-kai three times, employing strong language in their indictments.

EX-VICEROY SHUM.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 5th January.
It is the intention of the Central Government to transfer Yuan Hsi-shueung to Peking and to appoint in his place Shum Chun-hsen (ex-viceroy of Canton) as Viceroy of Chihli.

CHINESE BANK NOTES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 5th January.
The Foreign Ministers in Peking have notified the Waiwupu that Chinese Bank notes in circulation are becoming more numerous and that the Chinese Government must guarantee them before they can be accepted.

SIR CHEN TUNG.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 6th January.
Viceroy Chang Jen-chun has telegraphed to the Central Government that Sir Chen Tung Liang-chen's period of mourning (for his mother) has expired and that his services should be retained in Canton as director-general of the Canton-Hankow Railway.
The Viceroy has also asked that no reduction be made in Sir Chen Tung's emoluments.
An Imperial Decree has been issued sanctioning Viceroy Chang's request.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 6th January.
It is proposed by the Ministry of Posts and Communications that the branch lines of the Canton-Hankow Railway should be placed under the management of officials.
H.E. Chang Chih-tung, Superintendent General of the Railway, does not approve of such an arrangement.

YUAN SHIH-KAI.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 6th January.
As already reported, Yuan Shih-kai was stopped, the other day, at the railway station just as he was about to leave Peking by train.
On the 5th inst., he left the capital and proceeded by rail to his native home; he will follow him later.

PRINCE CHING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 6th January.
Prince Ching is also suffering from a bad foot, which is getting worse.
On the 5th inst., after the Grand Councilors left their office, they called at the residence of the Prince to inquire after his health, but His Highness refused to receive them.

IMPERIAL ALLOWANCES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 6th January.
The Prince Regent has given directions to the Grand Council and the Ministry of the Imperial Household to fix the allowances for members of the Imperial family.

YUAN SHIH-KAI'S RETIREMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 6th January.
In consequence of the retirement of Yuan Shih-kai, the various Foreign Ministers in Peking have wired to their respective Governments suggesting that China should be asked the reason why such a step has been taken.

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Shanghai, 7th January, 2.55 p.m.
Mr. Charles Denby, United States Consul-General at Shanghai, has been appointed American Commissioner to the Opium Conference to be held on the 1st February.
Mr. Denby replaces Dr. Tenney, whose services are required at Peking.

AMERICAN COURT.

[From Our Own Correspondent]

Shanghai, 7th January, 2.55 p.m.
The United States Court in China reopens at Shanghai on the 24th February, 1900.

CHINESE POSTAL RIGHTS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 6th January.
The Ministry of Posts and Communications is determined to recover China's Postal rights after China New Year.

YUAN SHIH-KAI.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 7th January.
On the 5th inst., a certain foreign Minister (Mr. Ijūin) returned to Peking by train.
At the railway station he met Yuan Shih-kai and observed that His Excellency was going about as usual without exhibiting any signs of a bad foot.

A DAMAGING MEMORIAL.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 7th January.
In Kong Chun-lum's memorial denouncing Yuan Shih-kai, he implicated Prince Ching, Yeung Shi-chang, Hsu Shi-chang, two vice-presidents of Ministries, and a certain Governor.

YUAN SHIH-KAI.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 7th January.
After his retirement Yuan Shih-kai refused to receive any visitors except Prince Ching and Prince Ching's son.

MINISTRY OF POSTS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 7th January.
It was on the recommendation of Grand Councilors Chang Chih-tung and Na Tung that Liang Tun-yan was promoted to the post of president of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

WAIWUPU.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 7th January.
His Excellency Liang Tun-yan, who now succeeds to the important position of Acting President of the Waiwupu, has risen very rapidly during the last five years. His release of the band of Chinese students who spent several years in the United States, under the supervision of Dr. Young Wing, after his return to China, Mr. Liang was given a subordinate position in an office where his knowledge of the English language was of service. He was promoted to his present position after several years' steady service on the Waiwupu.

DEPARTURE FROM PEKING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 6th January.
As already reported, Yuan Shih-kai was stopped, the other day, at the railway station just as he was about to leave Peking by train.
On the 5th inst., he left the capital and proceeded by rail to his native home; he will follow him later.

of 11.8 per annum. While H. E. Chang Chih-tung's Viceroy of the Canton province he secured the services of Mr. Liang as his interpreter and translator. Mr. Liang remained in this service as long as His Excellency Chang Chih-tung was in Canton and followed him when he was transferred to become Viceroy at Wuchang. Here he remained many years and became well-known to the members of the Consular staffs of various nations, as well as to the foreign residents of Hankow. He obtained his Chinese studies very quickly and became proficient in them. When H. E. Chang Chih-tung was called to Peking and H. E. Tuan Fang was Acting Viceroy at Wuchang Mr. Liang was recommended to go to Peking for Imperial audience and since that time his promotion has been very rapid. He filled the position of Customs Tao-tai at Tientsin, was sent to Kiangsi Province after the Nanchang Missionary troubles, was later appointed Provincial Treasurer at Kiangsi and has been all through the various grades in the Board of Foreign Affairs until he became Vice-President. He is now, on the retirement of his former chief, becomes Acting President of this important Board. In his new position he takes precedence over the presidents of all other boards, and next to the Grand Councilors is one of the most important members in the Government. His Excellency Liang is a man of quiet, kindly temperament and is very popular with all who know him. He lately passed through the American Embassy to Army Affairs, the American Embassy, from Army proceeded to his home in Canton on a short leave from which he was recalled upon the death of their majesties and returned hastily to Peking. His many friends and acquaintances will wish him continued success in his new appointment and will be certain that their hopes will not be disappointed.

PRINCE CHING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 7th January.
The Prince Regent directed the Grand Councilors to proceed and inquire after Prince Ching's health.
His Highness, however, declined to receive them.

YEUNG SHI-CHANG.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 7th January.
On the 3rd inst., Yuan Shih-kai proceeded to Tientsin to confer with Viceroy Yeung Shi-chang, but the latter declined to receive the ex-Grand Councilor.
Whereupon Yuan Shih-kai hastened back to Peking.

RESIGNATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 7th January.
In consequence of the retirement of his father (Yuan Shih-kai), Yuan Hsi-tung tendered his resignation from one of the secretariats of the Ministry of Industry, Agriculture and Commerce.
It is reported that he did so on a hint being given him by a certain Prince.

TANG SHAO-YI IN AMERICA.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Washington, December 2.
"Long may your excellency enjoy good health and happiness; may the American people be ever blessed with prosperity and peace; these are our heartfelt wishes."
These are the sentiments expressed in the concluding sentence of the letter from the late Emperor of China to the President, handed him to-day by Tang Shao-yi, the special Chinese Ambassador, thanking the United States Government for the remission of \$14,000,000 of the indemnity guaranteed by China for damages resulting from the Boxer rebellion.

The presentation of the letter took place in the blue parlor of the White House at 2.30 o'clock this afternoon. Tang, who was accompanied to the White House by Prince Tai Fo, as first secretary, and a dozen other members of his suite, was introduced to the President by Acting Secretary Adams of the State Department, in the absence of Mr. Root, who was confined to his home by indisposition. The letter from the late Emperor was as follows:

"The Emperor of China to the President of the United States of America, greeting:
"Mr. President: China has always maintained the most friendly relations with the United States since the establishment of intercourse between the two countries. By taking the initiative in proposing remission of a portion of the indemnity as provided by treaty, your excellency has won the respect of mankind for magnanimity, and just dealing."

Furthermore, the Congress has given signal proof of friendship by giving effect to your excellency's recommendations. In sincere recognition of this generous action, we hereby appoint Tang Shao-yi, an official with the rank of President of a Ministry and Governor of the province of Fung Tien, as special Ambassador to proceed to the United States for the purpose of presenting this our letter. We have always placed entire confidence in his eminent ability, clear perception and sterling integrity. We have specially commended him, in the discharge of his duties, to convey to your excellency the expression of our grateful thanks and testify to our lasting friendship. It is our hope that the relations of the two countries will be further strengthened by mutual confidence. Long may your excellency enjoy good health and happiness; may the American people be ever blessed with prosperity and peace. These are our heartfelt wishes."

"Given on the 24th day of the eighth moon in the thirty-fourth year of Kwang Hsu (September 19, 1903); the letter (Ambassador) Tang recalled that it was the last message addressed by his late majesty to the President and said every line of it breathes friendship and good will for the Government and people of the United States and voices the sentiments of all China."

The President replied briefly, saying in conclusion: "I ask you to express to your august sovereign and to the Chinese Government my appreciation and that of the Government and people of the United States; of the receipt of this special Embassy, which so kindly signifies a fresh manifestation of that generous friendship and friendship between the United States and the Chinese Empire which is a cherished aim of this Government and for all times."

The President's reply was as follows: "I ask you to express to your august sovereign and to the Chinese Government my appreciation and that of the Government and people of the United States; of the receipt of this special Embassy, which so kindly signifies a fresh manifestation of that generous friendship and friendship between the United States and the Chinese Empire which is a cherished aim of this Government and for all times."

Echo from the Past.

DASTARDLY MURDER RECALLED.

SUSPECT ARRESTED AT TAIPO AFTER THREE YEARS' HUNT.

Most people in Hongkong, or at least the majority of them, are of opinion that the crime is committed in their midst and the police, for the time being, are unable to bring the perpetrators to book, they abandon the "chase" altogether. This allegation we hasten to contradict. Some three years ago two men and a boy, some fourteen years of age, were down to death in a most cruel fashion on the hillside near Shatin. As it will be remembered there was not a single clue left for the police to act on; but did they not succeed in getting the desperadoes and during the trial admitted the evidence to warrant their conviction? We could bring forward numerous other cases, illustrating clever police work, but we will content ourselves with dealing with a more recent case.

On 31st February, 1906—very nearly two years ago—a most shocking tragedy was committed in the New Territories. A young Singaporean, second executive officer of the Opium Farm, by name Chau Beng Chai, was brutally murdered by a gang of armed men, in his mansion at Tai Po.

It was reported at the time that during the early part of the morning a party of armed robbers entered the mansion of the deceased, whom, by their noise, they awoke; when on being disturbed in their depredations they turned on him and after a very evident struggle between the deceased alone and his assailants, he was overpowered, and after disembowelling him and nearly severing his right arm from the trunk they made off without taking anything out of the mansion.

The circumstances pointed to the robbers having either been disturbed in their heinous deed or frightened in some way, for, notwithstanding the fact that they had already slain their victim and prepared a bundle of loot to carry away, that bundle was not removed, but was found lying on the ground, and inside the mansion, by Sgt. Lander, when he was called to the scene.

It was understood that the deceased had previously been threatened with a violent death and there was no question that the "attempted robbery" was merely a bid, used to draw attention away from those who might be known to have a grudge against the deceased.

It was a significant fact that a couple of days before the murder was committed no less than six native excise officers stationed at Tai Po had resigned giving, as a reason for such action, their fear that trouble was brewing for them, while at the same time the deceased's chair coolies bolted without giving notice.

Nearly two years had passed since then. The ordinary man-in-the-street had forgotten all about it. But the police had not. Two years ago detectives of the police, devoted to find the murderers, have been on the trail, and last Monday we were given to understand that a suspect had been captured.

It will not be for a week or so before the suspect can be placed on trial, and some interesting particulars are sure to be brought to light.

ADRIFT TWELVE DAYS.

WITHOUT FOOD AND WATER.

Adrift on the high seas without food and water for twelve days was the experience last month of L. Cobb, a labour contractor in the employ of the Philippine Railway Company, and 150 native labourers whom he was taking from Cuyo to Iloilo, reports the Manila *Cadaver* of 1st inst. Starting at Cuyo early in December on the *lorcha* *Harlem* in tow of a launch, the line parted in a storm and the party was driven to the west coast of Mindanao, all alive but destitute.

Two lorches, each carrying 250 labourers, started from Cuyo in tow of launches. The first lorch was also adrift, but reached Iloilo December 6. They were out of rations and had been hungry for half a day. They reported that the other lorch with Mr. Cobb and party and left at the same time and could not be found.

The railroad officials took prompt action, assisted by Mr. de la Rama, who dispatched the launch *Camagui* the following morning with rations and food. The launch headed toward Cuyo, but failed to find the lost lorch, returned to Iloilo that night.

A second and third attempt was made to reach the storm tossed party, expeditions being made as far south as the Cagayanes Islands and to the south west coast of Negros, but no trace of the lorch could be found.

When Mr. Cobb and his men were just about given up for lost, a telegram reached Iloilo on Christmas Eve from him. It was from Dumaguete and was to the effect that a landing was made a few days before on the west coast of Mindanao. All were admitted and exhausted. After a short period of recuperation the party marched to Dapitan, reaching there December 23, according to a telegram from consular authorities.

As soon as his telegram was received at Iloilo, Purchasing Agent Theobald Diehl, in the absence of Mr. Harris, made arrangements for a special steamer, wired the district governor for a special steamer, made the labourers as comfortable as possible, and authorized Mr. Fleischer, a merchant of Dumaguete, to advance P200 for the subsistence of the labourers.

Arrangements were made at once with Mr. de la Rama to send the *Camagui* to tow the lorch and men to Iloilo. The men are now in Iloilo none the worse for their thrilling experience and prolonged fast, and will be ready to go to work with the dawn of the new year.

"PAINLESS" SUICIDE.

SHANGHAI LANDER'S FUTILE ATTEMPT TO END HIS DAYS.

A northern Chinaman, by name Tsui Lo Shing, a gold digger by trade, made a most desperate, though futile, attempt, to commit suicide on New Year's morn. Tsui Lo Shing came to Hongkong from Shanghai about a week ago, as he could not get suitable employment, which seemed to worry him, he decided to take the "plunge."

Arming himself with a rope, Tsui walked all the way from Wanchai to Bonham Road, where he picked out a quiet spot, there to end his miserable life. He clambered up the hillside, facing the Diocesan Home, and by jumping the cord around his neck, which, by the way, was protected by a tree—the one nearest the suicide. Fastening the other end of the rope to a branch, he released his hold and dropped. An Indian policeman heard his groans, and spotting the suspended body from the road, ran up and cut the man down. It would seem that Tsui had been hanging there for some time, because when he was taken down it needed a great deal of resuscitation before he could be brought round. He was sent to the hospital for examination, and last Monday morning appeared in the Police Court to be bound over to keep the peace. Tsui swears he is going back to his native country, where the climate is more suitable to his tastes.

Murderers Doomed.

SHA-TAU-KOK TRAGEDY RECOUNTED.

CAUGHT IN CHINESE TERRITORY AND TO BE BEHEADED.

The curtain falls over the scene of the Sha-tau-kok murder mystery.

Four men, who were arrested on the Chinese border in connection with this tragedy, were hauled before the Nambor magistrate and tried. After lengthy evidence had been led by those who had been on the scene at the time, the quartette were found guilty and sentenced to be beheaded.

Sha-tau-kok, as it is commonly called, or Sha-tau-kok, as it appears on the map, is a village on the mainland near Shatin Island, in Mira Bay. The population is very small and made up chiefly of fishermen.

Standing on the high road, a few minutes' walk from the village, is a little mud-house in which lived a middle-aged man, his wife and an only child, and they earned their living by selling tea and cakes to wayfarers. It was in this little hut that the dastardly murders were enacted. Early on a November morning the master of the tea shop set out to walk to Tai Po to transact some business there, leaving his wife and child to look after the shop, which they had done on many occasions in his absence. That robbers had got wind of the shopkeeper's intended visit to Tai Po, and that they had planned to rob the premises while he was away was known only to them.

When the robbery was committed, whether in the day or at night, is not known. It is believed, however, that they forced an entrance into the shop, and proceeded to carry out their plan. It can be supposed, in the absence of any eye-witnesses, that the woman on finding the men in the house and, knowing the purpose of their visit, yelled for help; while the child began to cry. The robbers, it is to be assumed, threatened them to be quiet, but as the woman seemed to have been seized, the mother and her child were disregarded, thrown to the floor, while the robbers proceeded to tie the pieces of rag round their necks, the idea being to stop any further calls for assistance—thus strangling their victims. Something like \$30 in money and goods were removed from the shops. On leaving, the murderers closed the door carefully behind them in order that they may hide their tracks before the discovery was made.

The shopkeeper returned to Sha-tau-kok some time the following day and was thunder-struck to find the shop closed. He pushed open the door to find out the cause—and the tragedy was known. There on the floor were the corpses of his wife and child. In the next few minutes the whole village was thrown into a state of excitement. The Sha-tau-kok police were informed and after the necessary inspection the remains were sent to Kowloon for examination.

Soon after the murders had been committed, detectives set out on the trail of the murderers and tracked them to the borders of the British territory. By this time the Chinese authorities had been apprised of the matter, which resulted in their capture, and subsequent conviction.

KOWLOON CITY ROBBERY.

HEAVY SENTENCES.

The trial of the three men who committed the daring robbery on the 21st November last at No. 37, Kowloon City Road, came to a conclusion at the Supreme Court last Monday. The Chief Justice (Sir Francis Pigott) presided, while the following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. H. T. Richardson, S. J. Fenton, H. Swait, R. Abraham, E. Raymond, G. K. Haxton and R. Aiken.

Li Yui, one of the women inmates of No. 37, Kowloon City Road, stated that she woke up in the morning in question and was surprised to find a man sitting on top of her. He seized her by the throat and pointed a knife at her. She was too frightened at the time to remember exactly what took place after that.

Honorato Martin, a gate-keeper of the Kowloon Dock, said that at 7.20 a.m. that morning, he was walking along the Kowloon City Road, when he saw the first defendant coming from No. 37, and going towards the Hung Hom Market. The man was arrested at the latter place by a witness constable and taken back to No. 37, where the witness Inspector Watt searched the prisoner and produced two pieces of wood with strings.

Li Chau said he lived at No. 37 with the woman witnesses. He had left the house early that morning, but in consequence of information received, he returned to the house when he saw the first accused at the foot of the staircase in charge of an Indian constable. He saw his sister bleeding in the breast, whom he attended. He was afterwards handed two knives, one by his wife and the other by his sister.

After further evidence was taken, the prisoners treated the Court to a surprise by confessing that they did commit the robbery, but did not carry any knives. The third defendant went one better by telling the Court with a smiling face that when they went to the house with an intention to robbery, they expected to find the inmates sound asleep, but on finding them wide-awake, they had to decamp.

CLOTHES STEALERS PUNISHED.

THREE YEARS' HARD LABOUR EACH.

Li Chan and Kwan Ting, coolies, figured in the Criminal Sessions, which resumed last Monday (the Chief Justice presiding) charged with stealing four pigskin boxes containing \$1,728 worth of clothing, and with being in possession of stolen property.

It was stated by the Attorney-General, with whom was Mr. Denney, of the Crown Solicitor's office, that the prosecution was a blacksmith residing at 59, Wing Lok Street. On the night of the 7th he remembered he and his family went to bed on the first floor, and when he (the blacksmith) awoke in the morning he discovered that four out of eleven of the boxes were missing. Of course, the matter was reported to the police and the prisoners were arrested by a *lukung* in Graham Street with the pawn tickets in their possession. The Attorney-General remarked that the blacksmith heard no noise when his effects were being stolen, and the very fact that he and his family went to bed with the windows open, suggested that the prisoners had entered by that way.

The prisoners pleaded "not guilty" to the indictment, but were found guilty after a trial and sentenced to three years' hard labour each. The jury, which comprised Messrs. H. Glynn (foreman), A. Morley, J. Dickie, G. Rapp, H. E. Craddock, E. A. Kennedy and H. J. Yan (senior judge) found them guilty, and sentenced them to three years' hard labour.

Matsheds on Fire.

SERIOUS EXPLOSIONS AT HUNG HOM.

SIX SHEDS DESTROYED AND DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT \$10,000.

At 10.15 p.m. on Tuesday evening, 22nd ult., a fire broke out in the residence, at No. 13, Ren-an-ka, Akazaki, Tokyo, of Commander Dougerty, Naval Attaché to the U. S. Embassy. Fanned by the strong southerly wind prevailing at the time, says the *Japan Gazette*, the flames immediately spread in all directions, and the building, a two-storied wooden one, covering a whole block, was burnt down, together with a small one-storied house attached to the main building. The fire got under control at half-past 6 o'clock. The cause of the outbreak is alleged to have been a stove in the kitchen on the second floor. As the location is high, the supply of water was poor. There was great confusion in view of the existence in the locality of the U. S. Embassy and the residences of the Resident-General and other distinguished persons. Professor Terry's residence was in danger for a time.

The contents of the house of Commander Dougerty were totally destroyed. The furniture and effects were insured with the Commercial Union Insurance Co. for \$10,000.

FIRE IN TOKYO.

About 7.30 on Tuesday evening, 22nd ult., a fire broke out in the residence, at No. 13, Ren-an-ka, Akazaki, Tokyo, of Commander Dougerty, Naval Attaché to the U. S. Embassy. Fanned by the strong southerly wind prevailing at the time, says the *Japan Gazette*, the flames immediately spread in all directions, and the building, a two-storied wooden one, covering a whole block, was burnt down, together with a small one-storied house attached to the main building. The fire got under control at half-past 6 o'clock. The cause of the outbreak is alleged to have been a stove in the kitchen on the second floor. As the location is high, the supply of water was poor. There was great confusion in view of the existence in the locality of the U. S. Embassy and the residences of the Resident-General and other distinguished persons. Professor Terry's residence was in danger for a time.

The contents of the house of Commander Dougerty were totally destroyed. The furniture and effects were insured with the Commercial Union Insurance Co. for \$10,000.

SHANGHAI AIRSHIP.

The *N. C. D. News*, 28th ult., says:—That portion of the community which gave itself up to recreation or merely exercise on the afternoon of Christmas Day was not a little surprised to see an airship making its way, not altogether willingly as far as could be judged, in a northerly direction. So many weeks have elapsed since an ascent of Captain Price's airship was first promised to an expectant public that the possibility of an actual flight, however, hitherto once made the mistake, to which all attempts are prone, of discounting material obstacles to the carrying out of carefully calculated theories, had learned his lesson and had been quietly devoting himself to preparing his airship for a trial ascent without public announcement. On previous occasions when the *Messenger* was to have essayed its first trip, it had been found impossible to inflate her in time for an ascent during the hours of daylight. Faulty generators and inefficient cable were, according to Captain Price, to blame. It was also found that the balloon envelope, made of the Chefoo silk, the airship was made and on two occasions the airship was ready for an ascent, but climatic conditions were unfavourable. On Christmas Day a further attempt to inflate it was begun; but it was found that there was not enough hydrogen available to give the airship the requisite lifting power. In these circumstances Captain Price's assistant, a man of lighter build, volunteered to make the ascent and the *Messenger* left Chang Sueh's Garden shortly after 3 p.m. Unfortunately, however, the airship, having been inflated by the engine, was not so light as the mere non-derivable balloon. The wind carried it, at varying altitudes, in the direction of Woosung, and ultimately the aeronaut was compelled to let out the gas and descended near a Chinese village some ten miles away. While he was engaged in making arrangements for the transport of the airship back to Shanghai, Chinese curiosity or mania for curiosity-hungry prompted the spectators to make off with most of the framework, which had been damaged by the fall, and to test the workmanship of the inventor towards 3 a.m. the aeronaut airship returned to headquarters on the shoulders of fourteen coolies. General sympathy will be felt with Captain Price in his misfortune; but, doubtless, he will be well advised to postpone, as he intends, a further flight for some months until he has perfected his vessel. The ascent on Friday of the *Messenger* shows that Captain Price has an airship in *posse*, and renders pardonable the enthusiasm which led him to advertise prematurely its capabilities. The money already spent on the ship amounts, we understand, to a good round sum, but Captain Price should be able to count upon being reimbursed as soon as it is an airship in *case*.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

AN EXTREMIST VIEW.

LECTURE BY REV. E. W. THWING.

We have received a copy, reproduced below, of a "lecture on the opium question," by Rev. E. W. Thwing, special secretary of the International Reform Bureau, and "Delegate from Hawaii to the Opium Conference," delivered at a mass meeting of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., held in Canton, Monday, January 4, 1909. The words within inverted commas are as written on the "copy" forwarded to us. It will have been noted in our special telegram from Shanghai yesterday that Hawaii has not been invited to the Conference and that the Rev. E. W. Thwing can have no official standing thereat. The text of the lecture as received by us is as follows:—

OPIUM TRADE TO AMERICA.

Twenty years ago I took passage in one of the "Pacific Mail" boats for America. I was able to leave from Macao, and go on board the steamer by taking a large opium junk which was conveying a cargo of opium out to the steamer, some distance off from Macao. As an American, I feel deeply ashamed at this open violation of the spirit, and possibly the letter, of the Commercial Treaty between China and the United States, that has been going on for more than twenty years.

Art. II, that "Citizens of the United States are not to import opium into any open port of China, or transport from one port to another, or buy or sell opium in any of the open ports of China," and this also "extends to the vessels owned by the citizens of either power or to foreign vessels employed by them."

Yet it is an open secret in Hongkong, that American ships will clear for Shanghai, Japan and go to Chinese waters to Macao for a cargo of opium. They thus carry on the opium trade in defiance of the spirit of the Treaty and to the shame and injury of the American people. His Excellency the Chinese Ambassador Tang Shao-yi told me in Honolulu, some six weeks ago, that he felt keenly the fact that the *s.s. Mongolia*, on which he was travelling to the United States, was carrying a cargo of opium valued at over a quarter of a million dollars. This Chinese official has been most active in the Anti-Opium measures in China, and he hopes that the true friendship of the United States will lead to a heavy co-operation in the prohibiting the opium trade. I feel assured that the people of America are now becoming aroused to the disgrace and the danger of this trade, and that it will soon be stopped, as far as American ships are concerned, except for medicinal uses. The American passengers on the *s.s. Manchuria*, recently signed the following petition, to the President of the United States, which has been sent to Washington. It was a part of the Thanksgiving exercises held on the *s.s. Manchuria*.

To the President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

S. S. *Manchuria*, Nov. 26th, 1908. On the day of National Thanksgiving, as we remember our own blessings of liberty and freedom, we desire that America may continue to be a leader in extending universal peace and happiness to other nations. In view of the noble efforts of China to secure freedom from opium, and as the use of this drug is increasing to an alarming extent in our own land, we, the undersigned, respectfully request your influence towards the speedy enactment of laws for the suppression of the opium traffic in America.

PRESENT USE OF OPIUM IN CHINA.

It is difficult to know at present how many of the Chinese have acquired the use of opium. Various estimates claim that a moderate figure would be between 10 and 20 % of the total male population, or 25 to 50 % of the total population. It is said that in some places 80 % of the adult males use opium, and at least one-tenth of the women. Before the present anti-opium campaign began, there were over 1,000 registered opium dens in the city of Foochow alone. It is more common than rice. The Chinese often call it the "black rice." It is also estimated that opium costs the people of China 200 million dollars per year. Sir Robert Hart said that the duty on opium, at the ordinary rate of 60 taels per picul, for the year 1897 should amount to 20 million taels or about 15 million dollars gold. The Government did not get this money, however, owing to the various provincial leaks and squeezes!

Every province in China has produced more or less opium. The money profit to the producer, the trader, the officials, and to the Government is the greatest obstacle to its overthrow. But the ruin and misery brought to the people of all other parts is far greater than a hundredfold so, than any money profit received.

RESULTS OF OPIUM.

The habit is easily formed but hard to break. It brings its owner to the high officials and to the poorest labourer. Many wealthy families through this habit, have been brought to extreme poverty. The labouring man who earns from \$4.00 to \$7.00 Mex. per month, will soon spend more than that amount on opium. As a result he will first borrow, then sell to a pawnbroker or others, his clothing, his home, his very wife and children to supply that awful desire for the cursed drug. Many of the dens of vice have received their supply of victims by the help of opium. Many have gone the limit until nothing remains but the craving for that which they cannot supply, and they are left to the mercy of the opium dealer, who has no other refuge. The increasing number of opium suicides is new cause for alarm.

OPIUM SUICIDES.

A doctor, a resident of Chaotung, in West China, tells of the ruin brought to this country by opium. He speaks of China as "The Land of Suicides," where there are "500,000 cases a year." In his letter, published in 1898, he said: "In the 30 days, ending June 18th, among the persons who came to our home for help there were 19 cases of opium suicide. I have also gathered statistics, given me by missionaries, from five cities:—

1. In a city, in the Province of Yunnan, of 200,000, the cases of opium suicide averaged one a day for 12 months.

2. A city of about 60,000, had 72 cases in one year, in which the missionaries were called.

3. In a city of 80,000, in the Province of Kweichow, in one year 300 cases occurred in which the missionaries' help was sought. (No one knows how many other cases.)

Right of these cases of opium suicide occurred in one day.

4. In a city of 300,000, in the great province of Szechuan, in one year, the missionaries of two missions tried, and failed to save life in 400 cases of opium suicide. I have no record of other missions there. (Szechuan is where the largest amount of opium is grown.)

5. In the Province of Anhui, the home of Li Hung-chang, in a city of 50,000, 80 cases were brought to the missionaries.

Thus in a population of 280,000, more than 1,300 cases of opium suicide occurred in 12 months in which the aid of the missionaries was sought. This was largely in the West, where the drug is cheap. On the other hand, vast quantities of the drug are exported from these provinces, so that in some other parts of the Empire 80 % of the adult males are users of the drug. (In many places also one-tenth of the women use opium.) There are also many cases where the aid of the foreigner is not sought, so that I feel that I have not exaggerated in the conclusion that every year in China half a million people attempt suicide by opium, possibly many more. The majority of the cases are those of women who cannot otherwise escape the tyranny of cruel husbands. The opium makes the attitude, possible and easy. It is also the cause of poverty, ruin and despair, or of a wife sold into a life of shame, which makes death desirable. Oh! the sorrow that opium brings to China!

The Opium Question.

AN EXTREMIST VIEW.

LECTURE BY REV. E. W. THWING.

We have received a copy, reproduced below, of a "lecture on the opium question," by Rev. E. W. Thwing, special secretary of the International Reform Bureau, and "Delegate from Hawaii to the Opium Conference," delivered at a mass meeting of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., held in Canton, Monday, January 4, 1909. The words within inverted commas are as written on the "copy" forwarded to us. It will have been noted in our special telegram from Shanghai yesterday that Hawaii has not been invited to the Conference and that the Rev. E. W. Thwing can have no official standing thereat. The text of the lecture as received by us is as follows:—

OPIUM TRADE TO AMERICA.

Twenty years ago I took passage in one of the "Pacific Mail" boats for America. I was able to leave from Macao, and go on board the steamer by taking a large opium junk which was conveying a cargo of opium out to the steamer, some distance off from Macao. As an American, I feel deeply ashamed at this open violation of the spirit, and possibly the letter, of the Commercial Treaty between China and the United States, that has been going on for more than twenty years.

Art. II, that "Citizens of the United States are not to import opium into any open port of China, or transport from one port to another, or buy or sell opium in any of the open ports of China," and this also "extends to the vessels owned by the citizens of either power or to foreign vessels employed by them."

Yet it is an open secret in Hongkong, that American ships will clear for Shanghai, Japan and go to Chinese waters to Macao for a cargo of opium. They thus carry on the opium trade in defiance of the spirit of the Treaty and to the shame and injury of the American people. His Excellency the Chinese Ambassador Tang Shao-yi told me in Honolulu, some six weeks ago, that he felt keenly the fact that the *s.s. Mongolia*, on which he was travelling to the United States, was carrying a cargo of opium valued at over a quarter of a million dollars. This Chinese official has been most active in the Anti-Opium measures in China, and he hopes that the true friendship of the United States will lead to a heavy co-operation in the prohibiting the opium trade. I feel assured that the people of America are now becoming aroused to the disgrace and the danger of this trade, and that it will soon be stopped, as far as American ships are concerned, except for medicinal uses. The American passengers on the *s.s. Manchuria*, recently signed the following petition, to the President of the United States, which has been sent to Washington. It was a part of the Thanksgiving exercises held on the *s.s. Manchuria*.

To the President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

S. S. *Manchuria*, Nov. 26th, 1908. On the day of National Thanksgiving, as we remember our own blessings of liberty and freedom, we desire that America may continue to be a leader in extending universal peace and happiness to other nations. In view of the noble efforts of China to secure freedom from opium, and as the use of this drug is increasing to an alarming extent in our own land, we, the undersigned, respectfully request your influence towards the speedy enactment of laws for the suppression of the opium traffic in America.

PRESENT USE OF OPIUM IN CHINA.

It is difficult to know at present how many of the Chinese have acquired the use of opium. Various estimates claim that a moderate figure would be between 10 and 20 % of the total male population, or 25 to 50 % of the total population. It is said that in some places 80 % of the adult males use opium, and at least one-tenth of the women. Before the present anti-opium campaign began, there were over 1,000 registered opium dens in the city of Foochow alone. It is more common than rice. The Chinese often call it the "black rice." It is also estimated that opium costs the people of China 200 million dollars per year. Sir Robert Hart said that the duty on opium, at the ordinary rate of 60 taels per picul, for the year 1897 should amount to 20 million taels or about 15 million dollars gold. The Government did not get this money, however, owing to the various provincial leaks and squeezes!

Every province in China has produced more or less opium. The money profit to the producer, the trader, the officials, and to the Government is the greatest obstacle to its overthrow. But the ruin and misery brought to the people of all other parts is far greater than a hundredfold so, than any money profit received.

RESULTS OF OPIUM.

The habit is easily formed but hard to break. It brings its owner to the high officials and to the poorest labourer. Many wealthy families through this habit, have been brought to extreme poverty. The labouring man who earns from \$4.00 to \$7.00 Mex. per month, will soon spend more than that amount on opium. As a result he will first borrow, then sell to a pawnbroker or others, his clothing, his home, his very wife and children to supply that awful desire for the cursed drug. Many of the dens of vice have received their supply of victims by the help of opium. Many have gone the limit until nothing remains but the craving for that which they cannot supply, and they are left to the mercy of the opium dealer, who has no other refuge. The increasing number of opium suicides is new cause for alarm.

OPIUM SUICIDES.

A doctor, a resident of Chaotung, in West China, tells of the ruin brought to this country by opium. He speaks of China as "The Land of Suicides," where there are "500,000 cases a year." In his letter, published in 1898, he said: "In the 30 days, ending June 18th, among the persons who came to our home for help there were 19 cases of opium suicide. I have also gathered statistics, given me by missionaries, from five cities:—

1. In a city, in the Province of Yunnan, of 200,000, the cases of opium suicide averaged one a day for 12 months.

2. A city of about 60,000, had 72 cases in one year, in which the missionaries were called.

3. In a city of 80,000, in the Province of Kweichow, in one year 300 cases occurred in which the missionaries' help was sought. (No one knows how many other cases.)

Right of these cases of opium suicide occurred in one day.

4. In a city of 300,000, in the great province of Szechuan, in one year, the missionaries of two missions tried, and failed to save life in 400 cases of opium suicide. I have no record of other missions there. (Szechuan is where the largest amount of opium is grown.)

5. In the Province of Anhui, the home of Li Hung-chang, in a city of 50,000, 80 cases were brought to the missionaries.

Thus in a population of 280,000, more than 1,300 cases of opium suicide occurred in 12 months in which the aid of the missionaries was sought. This was largely in the West, where the drug is cheap. On the other hand, vast quantities of the drug are exported from these provinces, so that in some other parts of the Empire 80 % of the adult males are users of the drug. (In many places also one-tenth of the women use opium.) There are also many cases where the aid of the foreigner is not sought, so that I feel that I have not exaggerated in the conclusion that every year in China half a million people attempt suicide by opium, possibly many more. The majority of the cases are those of women who cannot otherwise escape the tyranny of cruel husbands. The opium makes the attitude, possible and easy. It is also the cause of poverty, ruin and despair, or of a wife sold into a life of shame, which makes death desirable. Oh! the sorrow that opium brings to China!

DRUG STORES ABLAZE.

TWO FIRMS AT WEST POINT AND EXTENSIVE LOSSES.

Great damage was done at a fire which occurred last Saturday afternoon at 11.15 at the West Point. The building, in question is a two-story brick structure and was used as a godown, where expensive Chinese medicines were stored. It was about 5.45 o'clock that flames were seen issuing from the top floor and the news was promptly communicated to headquarters. The fire brigade (Chief Inspector Baker in charge) arrived on the scene when the premises were enveloped in smoke and flame, and after some hard work they succeeded in saving the building. It was discovered later that one bale of medicine was destroyed, while the remainder of the stock was damaged by fire and water.

The damage is estimated at \$17,000 and the drugs were insured for \$65,000 in the London and Lancashire Insurance Company's office.

The origin of the fire was believed to have been caused by a coolie, who, having struck a lighted candle near a bale of medicine, left it, only to set fire to the bale.

DRUG DRYING CAUSES FIRE.

West Point's second fire occurred shortly before daybreak on Monday. The flames broke out at 105, Des Vaux Road, but fortunately the fire-fighters were on the spot immediately after the outbreak, and were able to tackle matters before they got serious.

105, Des Vaux Road West is a three-story brick building. The ground floor is occupied by a hardware merchant, the second floor is unoccupied, while the third and top floor was used as a dwelling house. The fire broke out on the top floor, caused, it was alleged, by the over-heating of some drugs. In the twinkling of an eye the whole floor was ablaze, and as we have already stated the brigade arrived in time to confine the flames to that floor.

The premises were insured in a Chinese company for \$1,300, and the damage is put down at \$500.

RATS AND PLAGUE.

THE CAMPAIGN IN SHANGHAI.

The *N. C. D. News* writes:—The campaign against rats in Shanghai has now begun in real earnest. Since the discovery of plague-infected rats in Hongkong a thorough and systematic examination of all rats found dead in the streets has been introduced, and for that purpose the fullest use has been made of the existing sanitary organization. The house refuse coolies, who, in their small districts, have hitherto been charged with the duty of reporting cases of infectious disease and deaths among the native population, are now valuable units in the discovery and localization of plague-infected rats. Equipped with small bamboo buckets—half-filled with a disinfectant—and a pair of chopsticks, to avoid touching the rats with their hands, these coolies collect all the dead rodents they can find, and take them to the garbage chutes. The rats are put into the buckets, where the disinfectant kills any vermin on their bodies. At the chutes the Health Inspectors attach labels, describing the locality in which the rats were found, before transmitting them to the Health Office for examination. In the Municipal Laboratory a not more than a few days is made, the spleens being examined microscopically for plague bacilli. Thirteen hundred rats have, so far, been examined in this way, and forty-eight were found to be infected with plague. There are maps of every part of the Settlement on the walls of the Health Inspectors' room, and every time an infected rat is found a little red flag is pinned to the part of the plan that shows the locality from which it comes. In

Rat Destruction.

A HUMANITARIAN APPEAL.

HON. MR. HEWETT'S PLEA FOR PLAGUE-INFECTED RODENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH,"

5th January, 1900.
Sir,—We have heard a great deal lately as to the necessity for destroying rats and mice with a view to decreasing the spread of bubonic plague and other ills and I presume we are all agreed as to the wisdom of this step.

The point to which I would desire to direct the attention of your readers, however, is the manner in which these animals are destroyed.

After luncheon to-day I met a servant with a cage containing a rat just captured. I asked how it was to be killed and he informed me that the custom was to put the rat into boiling water.

I appealed to one of the officials of the establishment and then learned that this was the customary manner of killing the rats.

Fortunately two of his superiors appeared on the scene at this moment and instructions were at once given that in future all rats and mice should be drowned in cold water.

No doubt all householders here are endeavoring to keep down the rats in their houses, but probably few know how these unfortunate creatures when captured are destroyed, and my experience of this afternoon appears to justify my bringing the matter before the public.

The usual custom among a certain class of servants is to amuse themselves by taking a kettle of boiling water, slowly pouring it over the wretched little animal while still in the cage, enjoying its agony as it runs from side to side endeavoring to escape the scalding liquid.

Another favorite form of killing rats is to soak them in kerosene oil and then set fire to them. I have personally obtained confessions here and elsewhere against servants (not my own I am glad to say) for killing rats by these methods.

I would now appeal to your readers to take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that any rats or mice caught on their premises be humanely destroyed.—Yours truly,

EDBERT A. HEWETT.

P. AND O. STEAM NAVIGATION.

SIR THOMAS SUTHERLAND ON "BRITISH TRADE."

There was a large gathering of shareholders to hear Sir Thomas Sutherland's statement at the annual meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Company on the 10th ult.

His tone was grave as he referred to the fact that the trade of the world was passing under a cloud, and that the great shipping industry had suffered accordingly. Great fleets of ships had been laid up in the various ports of the United Kingdom for some months past, and the state of affairs was emphasised when they remembered that there was a great amount of tonnage laid up in the East, particularly Bombay and Calcutta, it being found utterly impossible to procure home cargoes of any description whatever, or at any possible rates. The P. and O. Company had their full share of this depressing state of affairs, but he thought they had emerged as satisfactorily as could possibly be expected under the circumstances.

Sir Thomas went on to refer to the mail contract concluded with the Government in February last. The terms were more arduous than ever before, he said, and it was too early to say whether it would eventually turn out profitable to the company or not. Since they had patched up their quarrel with the German lines, they had obtained better revenue returns from India, but the homeward freights could only be described as "simply miserable." From a moral point of view he rejoiced at the decline in the opium traffic, but as a shipper he deplored it. (Laughter.) He urged the Government to watch this trade, as he believed that opium was as needful to the temperance of the Chinese as beer was to the English.

What was the prospect of trade in the future? asked Sir Thomas, in conclusion. He was of opinion that if there was a betterment it was very slight, but expressed the belief that an automatic improvement would continue.

KULANGSU (AMOI) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Minutes of a meeting of the Council, held at the Board room, on the 15th December, 1900. Present:—Messrs. W. H. Wallace (chairman), J. S. Fenwick, Huang T'an-chow S. Okuyama, W. Wilson, the Health Officer and the Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The list of persons qualified to vote at meetings of ratepayers, published previously, was read, approved and passed for publication.

It was decided to request Mr. D. M. Mickle, and Mr. Huang T'an-chow, the Chinese member of the Council, to jointly inspect the new Municipal buildings, and decide what was a just and fair amount the contractor should receive as a final payment on account of his contract.

A letter was read from Mr. Lim Kai Seng complaining that his property at San-ku-chau had been over-assessed. He was to be informed that he could either refer the case to Revd. G. M. Wales, the gentleman nominated by the Chinese ratepayers as their representative on the Land Commission, or the Council would refer the case to the Land Commission as a whole. In the meantime, as his contention could not be taken as an excuse for not paying his taxes, he was to be requested to forward cheques for same without delay.

The tenders for 1900 night-soil contract were opened and considered. Subject to satisfactory reference being given, the tender of Kho Pok Seng for \$1,800 was accepted.

The Supt. of Police reported the Mixed Court still closed on account of official mourning.

(Signed) W. H. WALLACE, Chairman.

By order, O. BERKELEY MITCHELL, Secretary.

A REPORT was made to the police on New Year Day, by a shopkeeper, that a large quantity of fungus, about 500 worth, had gone missing during the night. Detective Sergeant Appleton, after making the necessary inquiries, and ascertaining the numbers of the junk engaged by the shopkeeper to bring the cargo ashore, proceeded to search each junk. The first boat he searched was a woman's row boat, and he found a quantity of stuff on board. The second boat he searched was a junk, and he found a quantity of fungus on board. The third boat he searched was a junk, and he found a quantity of fungus on board. The fourth boat he searched was a junk, and he found a quantity of fungus on board. The fifth boat he searched was a junk, and he found a quantity of fungus on board. The sixth boat he searched was a junk, and he found a quantity of fungus on board. The seventh boat he searched was a junk, and he found a quantity of fungus on board. The eighth boat he searched was a junk, and he found a quantity of fungus on board. The ninth boat he searched was a junk, and he found a quantity of fungus on board. The tenth boat he searched was a junk, and he found a quantity of fungus on board.

The Supt. of Police reported the Mixed Court still closed on account of official mourning.

(Signed) W. H. WALLACE, Chairman.

By order, O. BERKELEY MITCHELL, Secretary.

A REPORT was made to the police on New Year Day, by a shopkeeper, that a large quantity of fungus, about 500 worth, had gone missing during the night. Detective Sergeant Appleton, after making the necessary inquiries, and ascertaining the numbers of the junk engaged by the shopkeeper to bring the cargo ashore, proceeded to search each junk. The first boat he searched was a woman's row boat, and he found a quantity of stuff on board. The second boat he searched was a junk, and he found a quantity of fungus on board. The third boat he searched was a junk, and he found a quantity of fungus on board. The fourth boat he searched was a junk, and he found a quantity of fungus on board. The fifth boat he searched was a junk, and he found a quantity of fungus on board. The sixth boat he searched was a junk, and he found a quantity of fungus on board. The seventh boat he searched was a junk, and he found a quantity of fungus on board. The eighth boat he searched was a junk, and he found a quantity of fungus on board. The ninth boat he searched was a junk, and he found a quantity of fungus on board. The tenth boat he searched was a junk, and he found a quantity of fungus on board.

The Supt. of Police reported the Mixed Court still closed on account of official mourning.

(Signed) W. H. WALLACE, Chairman.

By order, O. BERKELEY MITCHELL, Secretary.

THE HONGKONG CHESS CLUB.

ANNUAL MEETING.

At the general meeting of the members of the Hongkong Chess Club, which was held at the office of Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., the President of the Club, on Wednesday, the 23rd December, 1900, at 5.15 p.m., the following members were present, namely, Mr. Pollock (President), Mr. S. D. Seton, Mr. A. F. B. Silva Netto, Mr. R. A. Dastur, Mr. D. Carvalho, Mr. F. Carvalho, Mr. V. de Souza, Mr. P. A. Rozario, and Mr. J. X. Batalha.

During the period since the last general meeting the following matches have been played:—

1. Match: Mr. Pollock's team v. Mr. Dancenberg's team. Pick-up. Five a side. One game to decide. Thursday the 12th December, 1900, at 5.15 p.m. Mr. Pollock's team won by 5 to 3.

2. Exhibition of simultaneous play. By Mr. H. W. Landborg, on Thursday, the 10th December, 1900, at 5.15 p.m. Mr. Landborg won all the games but one.

3. Exhibition of blindfold play by Mr. H. W. Landborg, on Thursday, the 9th January, 1900, at 5.15 p.m. Three games were played and all of them were won by Mr. Landborg.

4. (a) Knock-out tournament for the championship of the Club.

1st Prize of value of \$15 to be presented by the Club. Won by Mr. Pollock.

2nd Prize to be bought with the entrance fees. Won by Mr. V. de Souza.

(b) Knock-out tournament for those who do not enter for championship.

1st Prize presented by Mr. S. D. Seton. Won by Mr. P. A. Rozario.

2nd Prize presented bought with the entrance fees. Won by Mr. D. Carvalho.

Mr. M. J. Dancenberg, the hon. treasurer, laid the accounts, from November, 1900, till the date of the meeting upon the table, which showed that the Club was carrying forward a balance of \$300, against \$167.96 brought forward in November, 1900.

On the motion of Mr. Pollock, who took the chair, the accounts were passed.

The next matter which was brought up for discussion was the selection of a place of meeting and it was resolved that Mr. A. F. B. Silva Netto should approach the manager of the Astor House with a view to securing the use of a room for the Chess Club in the afternoon, 5.15 p.m. onwards, Mondays and Thursdays being specially selected for playing match games.

(Note.—An arrangement has since been arrived at with the manager of the Astor House upon the above lines, and consequently the Chess Club will meet at the Astor House till further notice.)

It was then proposed and carried that the following matches should be played during the ensuing season:—

(1) Match: Mr. Pollock's team v. Mr. Dancenberg's team. Pick-up. Five a side. One game to decide. Monday 4th January, 1901, at 5.15 p.m.

(2) Tournament for the championship of the Club. Two games to be played, all against all. The award of prizes to be determined by the aggregate number of marks scored after all the games have been played.

No score to count either for or against any player unless he plays the full number of games, 1st prize, of value of \$15; to be presented by the Club, 2nd prize, a cup to be presented by Mr. S. D. Seton.

Entries for the championship to be sent in to Mr. P. A. Rozario, the hon. secretary, c/o Messrs. Meyer & Co., on or before Saturday the 9th January, 1901. Play to commence on Monday, the 11th January, 1901, and the tournament to be completed, if practicable, within two months.

(3) It was decided that, whilst the above tournament was proceeding, the Canton Chess Club should be approached with a view to seeing whether a match of two games could be arranged to be conducted by postcard, Canton playing white in one game and black in the other.

(4) It was decided that the Hongkong Young Men's Christian Association should also be approached with a view to a match being played against them about Thursday, the 25th February, 1901.

(5) It was also decided that, if possible, an international match be played between members of the British, German and Portuguese communities, with liberty to other nationalities to compete each team to play the other two teams, with seven players a side and each player playing two games against his opponent, the winning team to be the team which scores the highest aggregate number of marks.

A challenge shield will be presented by Mr. H. E. Pollock, to be won outright by the team which wins three games in succession.

The possibility of holding an inter-colonial match was then discussed, but it was resolved to let the matter stand over for the present.

The following committee were then elected:—

Mr. H. E. Pollock, president.

Mr. M. J. Dancenberg, hon. treasurer.

Mr. P. A. Rozario, hon. secretary.

Mr. S. D. Seton.

Mr. A. F. B. Silva Netto.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR CHINESE.

At a meeting in Berlin of the Executive Committee of the German Colonial Society held on December 9 under the presidency of Duke John Albert of Mecklenburg, Admiral von Treppe (Minister of Marine) announced that the Government intended to establish at Kiaochow a high school for Chinese, at a cost of 600,000 marks (£30,000) with a recurrent expenditure of 150,000 marks (£7,500) per annum.

The Minister stated that the view prevailed in China that a thorough reform of the school system was necessary preliminary to the modernisation of the State's methods of government. The Chinese Government has shown its sympathy with the project by expressing its readiness to support the new school both by a subsidy and by the provision of suitable scholars, and by admitting scholars from the German school to State examinations, and to posts under the Chinese Government.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be founded later.

The German Government, Admiral von Treppe added, desired to create a commercial high school as a basis for technical and medical schools and institutes for political economy, forestry, and agriculture, to be

SUB-LIEUTENANT Jacques has been ordered to join the *King Alfred*, flagship of the China Squadron.

Monsieur C. V. E. Rappet, French Minister in Peking, has been appointed to the Foreign Office in Paris.

It is stated from Hoken that the Manchurian House Hotel, owned by Mr. H. Fuchs, has been completely destroyed by fire.

SILVER and copper coins bearing date of the first year of Hsien Tung have been minted, and these will be issued for currency very shortly.

LIEUT. Colonel Hyperoux, of the 2nd regiment of French Colonial Infantry, has been appointed to the King as chief of staff of the troops of Indo-China.

A RELIEF fund for the sufferers by the Italian earthquake has been opened at the Italian Bank at Shanghai. The members of the Consular Body have no messages of sympathy to the Italian Consul.

THE new coloured 10-cent Chinese postage stamp is now in use at Shanghai and other places; and its colour is changed to a slaty blue or cobalt. There is only the 4 cents now to be issued in red.

GOH PAH and So Ho, two Chinese opium smokers at Manly, were on 4th inst. adjudged guilty of "bitting the pipe" and given six months' imprisonment each and ordered to pay a fine of P200 each.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's total output of company's three mines for the week ended Dec. 19, amounted to 16,037 tons and the sales during the period to 23,057 tons.

THE Peak murder trial was concluded at the Criminal Session late yesterday afternoon. About five o'clock the jury retired to consider their verdict, returning into Court fourteen minutes afterwards. They found the first prisoner not guilty, and the second and third guilty of manslaughter.

FROM Messrs. F. J. de B. and Co., printers, publishers and bookbinders of Shanghai, Canton, we have received a very artistic pocket-book. The cover is of calico, embellished with a study of a girl head in colours. The pretty advertising medium is characteristic of the firm's enterprise.

POLICE-sergeant Kipling of the Water Police Station, prosecuted Hop Sing, a contractor, of 15, Gage Street, in the Police Court, last Tuesday, for failing to take necessary precautions while blasting stone at Chater Road, Kowloon, so as to prevent fragments flying about to the danger of pedestrians. A fine of \$20 was imposed.

Mrs. Arnold, of Westbourne Villa, Babington Path, prosecuted two of her servants—a cook and a "boy"—in the Police Court for larceny. The accused were charged with stealing a quantity of asparagus and one bottle of brandy. After evidence had been given the charge against the cook was withdrawn, while the "boy" was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

THE richest and most eccentric man in Switzerland, Dr. Gabriel, died last Monday, most of which he made America. Gabriel was a man of the simplest habits and would wear the shabbiest clothes. Many tourists visiting his beautiful Chateau Chaux accepted his services as guides under the impression that he was one of the gardeners. Gabriel used to take his tips with glee.

SERGEANT Gordon of Chung-chun, Police Station, made a arrest last Monday. Acting on information received he visited a certain house on the island and seized three cases of dynamite, for which the owners—five coolies—had no permit. The quartette were hauled before Mr. J. H. Kemp, in the Police Court, on Tuesday forenoon, and pleading guilty to the charge two men were fined \$75 each and the others \$50 apiece.

THE *s.s. Albatross* sailed from Dalny on December 27 with nearly 10,000 tons of Manchurian beans, insurance on which is covered by the London underwriting. At the request of the Agents of Lloyd, Messrs. Holmes, Ringer and Co., Capt. Matsuo, of the Marine Bureau, made the required inspection and signed the certificate of survey. Mutton may also be made of a probable further export of beans by the *s.s. Albatross* now in the port.

THE servant girl Chan Shu-Mui, who was arrested the other day, charged with stealing ten pearls, valued at \$1,100, from a family at 26, Stanton Street, was arraigned to answer the charge in the Police Court, last Tuesday afternoon. Mr. E. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell) appeared for the prosecution. Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilson and Grist) defended. Evidence was heard and the case adjourned.

A COOLIE, giving the name of Wong Pak, thirty years of age, of Upper Rutter Street, was, last Monday, found in possession of a box, which had been reported stolen by one Macdonald, of 35, Des Vaux Road Central. Wong could not explain matters to the satisfaction of the police, and on being charged on Tuesday morning, in the Police Court, with the possession of the box, he pleaded guilty. The alternative being a month's hard labour which he took.

LYING in the Government Civil Hospital in a precarious condition, is a coolie, who was the victim of a serious assault made upon him at Wanchai last Monday morning. In a dispute between himself and a companion, the man was struck on the head with an earthenware basin and knocked insensible. The force of the blow broke the basin and a splinter entered the unfortunate man's skull. His assailant escaped, and the coolie was taken to the hospital for treatment. He is not expected to live.

THE management of the new Astor House (late Connally Hotel) desires it to be known that the hotel is now for some time been under new management and is excellent in every respect. There are forty-eight comfortable apartments for the accommodation of guests and the other appointments are all complete and up-to-date. The cuisine is under the charge of a French chef. The Astor House makes a specialty to cater to the requirements of private parties.

CAPT. D. Beatty, who was to recommission the *Queen of the South*, occupies the fifth position in the list of his rank. He will not attain his 50th birthday until Jan. 17, and on reaching the flag rank in the near future, will be the youngest rear-admiral in the fleet. This unusually rapid advance is due to Capt. Beatty's brilliant war services, which include much work in Egypt and afterwards in the Boxer troubles, when he was commander of the battleship *Beatty* on the China Station. A severe attack on two Chinese gunboats, which were causing a great deal of trouble, and was twice grounded in his lifetime, but during efforts.

INVITATIONS have been issued for the Volunteer Ball to be held at the City Hall on the 14th inst.

WE have received the initial number of a Portuguese weekly printed at Macao and styled *Vida Nova* (new life).

THE U.S. War Department has issued a denial of the report that Mr. Bryan will become Governor of the Philippines.

THE King's exequatur empowering Mr. L. C. Herrera to be Consul-General for Panama at Hongkong has received His Majesty's signature.

Mr. Heinrich Holland, who is motoring round the world, will deliver a lecture at the German Club at 9 p.m. to-morrow. The lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides.

REGULATIONS for the issue of licences to wholesale dealers in cocaine and its salts together with the conditions on which such licences are granted, are published in the *Gazette*.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to recognise Mr. W. Kien as being in charge of the consulate-general of the Netherlands in Hongkong during the absence on leave of Dr. A. van de Sande Bakthuyzen.

IN the Police Court, this morning, Chan Shui, an unemployed coolie, was charged with robbing one Kwok Mi Yung and Fan Chun of money, goods and chattels at No. 17, Bulkeley Street, Hunghom, yesterday. The case was remanded.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has been pleased to appoint the Honourable Mr. A. M. Thomson, Messrs. E. H. d'Almeida, R. H. Crofton, S. B. C. Ross, and Dr. F. W. Clark to be directors of the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions, with effect from the 31st ultimo.

SUMMONSES, returnable last Tuesday, were issued against the master of the Kwan Yee shop, 122, Queen's Road Central, by Detective Sergeant Terrell, for selling poison without a druggist licence, and for not having each bottle labelled "Poison" as is required by law. The poison was strychnine. The accused was fined \$50.

THE Right Hon. Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, G.C.M.G., is a passenger by the P. and O. *s.s. Moelian*, leaving Marseilles on Christmas Day. Passengers for the Straits and China tranship at Colombo to the *Despatch* which will arrive at Singapore on or about Friday, Jan. 15th. Field Marshal Lord Roberts, Lady Roberts and Ladies A. and E. Roberts are also passengers by the *Moelian*, probably for Egypt.

THE manager of the Shing Kee firm of contractors, 12, Queen Victoria Street, and two other firms were prosecuted, at the instance of Inspector Withers, in the Police Court, last Tuesday, with being in possession of scales which, as it was alleged, did not come up to the standard weight. The charges were proved and the first two defendants were each mulcted in the sum of \$10 each, the other paying \$15 for the offence.

VICKROY Yang Shih-shiang, of Chihli has obtained the sanction of the Throne to construct a "Pailon" or Memorial Arch in honour of a wife of the late Marshal Ma Yu-kun, Provincial Commander-in-Chief of Chihli. It appears that the lady committed suicide as soon as the late Marshal died, determined not to survive her husband. Posthumous honours are also to be given to the lady by the Throne in recognition of her faithfulness to her husband.

INFORMATION has been received from the Naval Authorities to the effect that His Majesty's surveying ships *Mermaid* and *Waterwitch* at present at "East Dock Buoy" and "5a" buoy respectively are engaged in taking observations of tidal stream off the entrance to the New Admiralty dry dock. Masters of craft and coxswains of launches should keep clear of these vessels, and proceed at slow speed when passing, as the wash set up by them is liable to interfere with correct observations.

THE railway line from Kaifeng to Honanfu was opened on 26th ult. The right to construct a line from Kaifeng, capital of Honan, by Honanfu to Hainan, in the heart of Shensi, was granted in the autumn of 1903 to a Belgian Company. The section from Kaifeng to Chengchow where connection is made with the Peking-Hankow Railway was opened in April 1907. With the new section now opened the total length of line constructed up to date is 225 kilometres. The line serves a fertile and populous country.

THE steamer *Hanping*, which has been resting on the bottom of the river since her collision with H. M. S. *Mora* some three months ago, has at last been raised from her bed of mud. Cofferdams had been constructed round the steamer's hold in order to pump the water out, but great difficulties were encountered, but these were finally surmounted by the Dock Company and the vessel now lies on her side on the Pooling shore. A few patches are necessary before she can be righted and taken into dock for a complete overhaul—*Shanghai Times*.

THE contract for the construction of the new graving dock at Singapore has been given to Messrs. Topham, Jones, and Raiton, who finished recently the new admiralty dock at Gibraltar. There are at present harbour improvement and dock works in progress at Singapore involving an expenditure of three millions. The contractors engaged are Sir John Jackson, Limited (moles and harbour reclamation), Westminster Construction Company (wharf accommodation and large wet dock), and now this new contract.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1900, the rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:

DAILY—\$36 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Post subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 50 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

There will be no rebate to Missionary Subscribers as heretofore.

By Order, THE MANAGER, Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 22nd December, 1900.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADONER & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 51.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALU.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATIONS. BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	100,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$14,000,000 \$15,000,000 }	\$2,005,774	{ Interim of 2s for first half year @ 2s 1/2 = \$21,042	5 1/2 %	{ \$240 sales London & 240 }
National Bank of China, Limited	90,000	£7	£6	{ £4,000 £10,000 }	\$10,823	2s (London 1/6) for 1903 .....	...	\$81
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,200,000 \$300,000 }	none	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$103 sales
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ £1,500,000 £1,200,000 £300,000 }	Tia. 160,312	Final of 7/6 making 15/ for 1907	5 1/2 %	Tia. 104 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$2,000,000 \$1,600,000 \$400,000 }	\$2,506,011	{ Final of 3/5 making 34/ for 1906 and Interim of 5/30 for 1907	5 1/2 %	\$233 buyers
Yongtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$800,000 \$200,000 }	\$501,768	5/2 and bonus 3/ for 1906	5 1/2 %	\$173 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	70,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$800,000 \$200,000 }	\$372,431	5/2 and bonus 3/ for 1906	7 1/2 %	\$106 sales
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$2,000,000 \$1,600,000 \$400,000 }	\$488,097	\$27 for 1906	8 %	\$223 sellers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$800,000 \$200,000 }	\$1,031	5/2 for 1906 .....	...	\$14
Ponglai Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$800,000 \$200,000 }	Nil	5/2 for year ending 30.11.1908	7 1/2 %	\$33
Yongtze, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000,000 \$800,000 \$200,000 }	\$27,755	5/2 for first half-year ending 30.6.08	6 1/2 %	\$202 sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) ..	60,000	£5	£5	{ £1,000,000 £800,000 £200,000 }	£15,755	{ 6/ for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/10 11/16 = \$5.124	5 1/2 %	{ \$157 \$157 }
Do. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £1,000,000 £800,000 £200,000 }	£15,755	Interim of Tia. 14 for account 1908	7 1/2 %	{ Tia. 47 1/2 Tia. 118 buyers 45/- buyers }
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tia. 50	Tia. 50	{ Tia. 7,000,000 Tia. 5,000,000 Tia. 2,000,000 }	Tia. 14,510	Second interim of 1/4 for a/c 1908	4 1/2 %	\$24
Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$800,000 \$200,000 }	\$4,321	{ \$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1908 \$0.50	4 1/2 %	\$11
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	5/8	{ \$1,000,000 \$800,000 \$200,000 }	...	Final of Tia. 24 making Tia. 5 for 1907	11 %	Tia. 45
Taka Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tia. 50	Tia. 50	{ Tia. 1,500,000 Tia. 1,000,000 Tia. 500,000 }	Tia. 6,869	5/2 for year ending 31.12.06	7 1/2 %	\$1123 sellers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$800,000 \$200,000 }	Dr. \$270,371	5/2 for year ending 31.12.06 .....	...	\$1123 sellers
Union Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$800,000 \$200,000 }	Dr. \$135,135	Tia. 3 1/2 for year ending 31.5.08 .....	...	\$18 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tia. 50	Tia. 50	{ Tia. 100,000 Tia. 75,000 Tia. 25,000 }	Tia. 9,173	Final of 1/6 (coupon No. 11) for year end- ing 30.2.08	7 %	Tia. 17 sellers
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £800,000 £200,000 }	£11,556	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	7 %	Tia. 17 sellers
R. & A. Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited ..	100,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £800,000 £200,000 }	£1,478		...	\$9 sellers
DOCK, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Swire (Geo.) & Co., Limited	12,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$800,000 \$200,000 }	\$3,786	5/2 for year ending 31.12.06 .....	...	\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$800,000 \$200,000 }	\$3,556	Final of 5/4 making 5/4 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$46 sales
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$800,000 \$200,000 }	\$3,447	Interim of 5/4 for account 1907	7 1/2 %	\$50 and 1/2
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tia. 100	Tia. 100	{ Tia. 1,000,000 Tia. 750,000 Tia. 250,000 }	Tia. 12,743	{ Interim of Tia. 14 for 6 months ending 31st October, 1908	6 1/2 %	Tia. 77 sellers
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited ..	36,000	Tia. 100	Tia. 100	{ Tia. 600,000 Tia. 450,000 Tia. 150,000 }	Tia. 22,626	Interim of Tia. 4 for account 1908	6 %	Tia. 136 sales
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tia. 100	Tia. 100	{ Tia. 1,000,000 Tia. 750,000 Tia. 250,000 }	Tia. 6,591	Tia. 6 for 1907	6 %	Tia. 100
China-French Land Investment Co., Limited (Shanghai) ..	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$800,000 \$200,000 }	Dr. \$4,200	5/2 for year ending 30.6.07	7 1/2 %	\$146 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,150	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000,000 \$800,000 \$200,000 }	\$6,178	\$1.50 for 1906	7 1/2 %	\$146 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$800,000 \$200,000 }	\$14,699	Interim of 5/4 for account 1908	7 1/2 %	\$33 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$800,000 \$200,000 }	\$5,615	Interim of 5/4 for account 1908	7 1/2 %	\$33 sellers
Compreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$800,000 \$200,000 }	\$4,621	70 cents for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$33 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$800,000 \$200,000 }	none	5/2 for 1907	5 1/2 %	\$12 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	75,000	Tia. 50	Tia. 50	{ Tia. 1,500,000 Tia. 1,000,000 Tia. 500,000 }	Tia. 107,147	Interim of Tia. 3 for account 1908	7 %	Tia. 120 buyers
Vest Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$800,000 \$200,000 }	\$1,541	Interim of 5/4 for account 1908	9 %	\$46
COTTON MILLS.								
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tia. 50	Tia. 50	{ Tia. 1,000,000 Tia. 750,000 Tia. 250,000 }	Tia. 8,800	Tia. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	6 1/2 %	Tia. 79 sales
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$800,000 \$200,000 }	\$4,153	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	5 1/2 %	\$9 buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tia. 75	Tia. 75	{ Tia. 1,000,000 Tia. 750,000 Tia. 250,000 }	Tia. 6,572	Tia. 6 for year ended 30.9.08 (8 %)	7 %	Tia. 67
Yongtze Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tia. 100	Tia. 100	{ Tia. 1,000,000 Tia. 750,000 Tia. 250,000 }	Tia. 6,108	Tia. 8 for 1906	7 1/2 %	Tia. 71 sellers
Yongtze Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	3,000	Tia. 100	Tia. 100	{ Tia. 1,000,000 Tia. 750,000 Tia. 250,000 }	Tia. 10,663	Tia. 50 for 1906	7 1/2 %	Tia. 84 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Shell's Asbestos-Rubber Agency, Limited	5,000	12/6	12/6	{ \$1,000,000 \$800,000 \$200,000 }	£6,608	120¢ per share for 1907 = \$1.037	12 %	\$33 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$1,000,000 \$800,000 \$200,000 }	Nil	\$1.30 for 1907	12 %	\$33 and 1/2
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$800,000 \$200,000 }	\$5,158	60 cents for year ended 31.3.06	8 %	\$51
Do. (Special shares)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$800,000 \$200,000 }	\$5,158	80 cents for 1907	8 %	\$10 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$800,000 \$200,000 }	\$1,591	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.08	10 %	\$24
Yongtze Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$1,000,000 \$800,000 \$200,000 }	\$48	Interim of 40 cents for account 1908	10 %	\$24 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$800,000 \$200,000 }	\$3,078	71 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 %	\$21 buyers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$800,000 \$200,000 }	\$252	5/2 for year ending 31.2.08	10 %	\$21 buyers
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$800,000 \$200,000 }	\$8,057	5/2 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 30.2.08	6 1/2 %	\$18 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$800,000 \$200,000 }	\$9,321	5/2 for year ending 31.12.08	5 1/2 %	\$220 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$800,000 \$200,000 }	\$3,578	Interim of 5/4 for account 1908	8 %	\$24 sales
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$800,000 \$200,000 }	\$3,191	Interim of 5/4 for account 1908	8 %	\$24
Maatschappij tot Mijl., Bosch en Landbouwen- plooiing in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Ga. 120	Ga. 120	{ Tia. 1,000,000 Tia. 750,000 Tia. 250,000 }	Tia. 17,137	{ 4th Quarterly div. of Tia. 10 and bonus of Tia. 10 making 50 to date	5 1/2 %	Tia. 850 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$800,000 \$200,000 }	\$7,471	80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on 1/2 paid shares for year ending 30.4.08	6 1/2 %	\$24
Peak Tramways Company (new)	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$800,000 \$200,000 }	...		4 %	\$24
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$800,000 \$200,000 }	Nil		...	\$24
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tia. 50	Tia. 50	{ Tia. 1,000,000 Tia. 750,000 Tia. 250,000 }	Tia. 6,603	None .....	...	Tia. 120 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	24,000	Tia. 30	Tia. 30	{ Tia. 1,000,000 Tia. 750,000 Tia. 250,000 }	Tia. 8,493	Final of Tia. 4 making Tia. 7 1/2 for 1907	6 1/2 %	Tia. 120 buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	18,550	£20	£20	{ Tia. 1,000,000 Tia. 750,000 Tia. 250,000 }	Tia. 18,323	Final of 37/6 making 58/6 for 1907	11 1/2 %	Tia. 123 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$800,000 \$200,000 }	...	Final of 37/6 making 58/6 for 1907 .....	...	Tia. 437 1/2
Team Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ \$1,000,000 \$800,000 \$200,000 }	Dr. \$50,000	None .....	...	\$24
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tia. 100	Tia. 100	{ Tia. 1,000,000 Tia. 750,000 Tia. 250,000 }	Tia. 15,391	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	8 %	Tia. 94 buyers
Yongtze Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$20	\$10	{ Tia. 1,000,000 Tia. 750,000 Tia. 250,000 }	Tia. 201	Tia. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.4.07 .....	...	Tia. 94 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	20,000	\$10	\$4	{ \$1,000,000 \$800,000 \$200,000 }	\$1,360	50 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$10.50 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	6 1/2 %	\$13 buyers
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$800,000 \$200,000 }	\$6,418	Interim of 50 cts. a/c 1908	6 1/2 %	\$24
William Power & Co., Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	{ \$1,000,000 \$800,000 \$200,000 }	\$9,051	Final of 50 cts. making 50 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906 .....	...	\$4
* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.								
DIVIDENDS PAYABLE:—								

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No. 5071

號七十月二十年四十三緒光

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1909.

五拜禮

號八月正英港香

\$55 PER ANNUM. SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS
Sinking
£1,500,000 at 2 1/2%—\$15,000,000
Sinking
£1,500,000 at 2 1/2%—\$15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP'ORS \$15,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS:
B. Shallen, Esq.—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson—Deputy Chairman.
E. G. Barrett, Esq. R. Shewan, Esq.
G. Friedland, Esq. Hon. Mr. H. A. W.
C. S. Gabbay, Esq. Shada.
W. Helms, Esq. R. E. Tomkins, Esq.
C. R. Lehmann, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—W. ADAMS ORAM.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 1 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1908. [20]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP GOLD \$1,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222
RESERVE FUND GOLD \$1,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 12 months 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 3 " 3 " " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [18]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,500,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,500,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

" 6 " 3 " " "

" 3 " 2 " " "

JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Manager.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1908. [21]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 4,000,000 (£1,750,000).
RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,752,884.84 (about £470,000)

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Paseroean, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota-Radia (Achen), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Accounts 2 1/2 per annum on daily balance.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per annum.

" 6 " 3 " " "

" 3 " 2 " " "

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 16th July 1908. [19]

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 15,100,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:

TOKIO, OHEFOO, TIENTSIN, KOBÉ, PEKIN, OSAKA, NEWOHWANG, NAGASAKI, DALNY, LONDON, PORT ARTHUR, LYONS, ANTONG, NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, LIOWANG, HONOLULU, MUKDEN, BOMBAY, TUNG-LING, SHANGHAI, HANG-KOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 1 per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit:
For 12 months 5 1/2 per cent.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "

TAKKO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1908. [17]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 per Cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per Cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [2]

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHER BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, Sh. Tael: 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tientsin, Tientsin, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank), Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft, Deutsche Bank, S. Bleichroeder, Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft, Bank fuer Handel und Industrie, Robert Warshawsky & Co., Mendelssohn & Co., M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne, Frankfurt, Jacob S. H. Stern, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co., Koeln, Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROYTSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT, DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account DEPOSITS received on terms which may be issued on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOHN,
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [23]

Intimations.

CHRISTMAS WEEK!

CHRISTMAS WEEK!!

Remember there is such a place in TOWN, by name THE SAVOY, where you can obtain your Christmas Outfit at Cost Price.

Do not ponder over the offer.

Call and see with your own eyes and you will be satisfied.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1908. [25]

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar at pupil's residence.

Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.

Apply to—

E. J. LOPES,
On Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1908. [26]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

LONDON, &c., via usual Ports ASSAYE Noon. { See Special Advertisement.

LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES About 15th Jan. { Freight and Passage.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & MALTA About 16th Jan. { Freight and Passage.

YOKOHAMA Capt. H. Powell { Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1909.

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

A Large Selection of THERMOS FLASKS

—will keep liquids

HOT OR COLD

For 24 Hours.

PINT SIZE. QUART SIZE.

\$14.00. \$20.00.

NO HEATING—NO CHEMICALS.

LEATHER CASES FOR BOTH SIZES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [30]

Champagnes, Sherries, Marsals, Madeiras, Brandy, Ports, Gins, Whiskies, Burgundies, Vermouths, Hocks and Moselles, Bitters, Liqueurs, Ales, Beers and Stouts.

Telephone No. 75.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1908. [31]

Hotels.

HOTEL PLEASANTON,

No. 17 Water Street, Yokohama.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL—Newly Opened and Furnished Suites or Single

Rooms, Private Baths, Modern Sanitary Fittings, Electric Light, Up-to-date Appoint-

ments, Renowned Cuisine, Dark Room for Photographers. Charges Moderate.

HENRY LUTZ,
MANAGER.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908. [27]

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the BRAX, near the TRAIN TERMINUS Tel. 55.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908. [28]

Shipping—Steamers

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO

AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND

THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,363 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,260 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons, "HONGSHAN" 1,998 Tons.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), and 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5.15 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-TAI" 2,265 Tons and "SUI-AN" 1,265 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and at 2 P.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI SANG."

Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.

Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,

THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 Tons, and "NANNING," 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M.

Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, 10th January.

S.S. "SUI-AN"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF, at 9 A.M.

Departure from Macao at 5 P.M.

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,

HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),

opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [3]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1907.

A. J. DAVIES,
Manager. [16]

FOR

LUXURY AND COMFORT,

FRESHNESS AND EXCELLENT

CUISINE,

STAY AT—

THE GRAND CARLTON HOTEL.

Hongkong, 5th December, 1908. [29]

ASTOR HOUSE

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.)

OURN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated, and under entirely

New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine, under

the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, Hot and

Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate. First Class accommodation

for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of

L. GAMEAU,
Proprietor.

N. BLUMENTHAL,
Manager.

Telephone 174. Telegrams "Astor."

Intimations.

Powell's
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

ARE
NOW SHOWING
the latest production
in British
CARPETS
in the
most exclusive
designs & colourings.

Jute Art Squares
for Bedrooms,
from \$9.50.

Kensington Art
Squares,
in 3 sizes,
from \$18.75.

Kidderminster
Squares,
all wool,
Special Thick
Quality;
3 by 4 yds. \$87.50
3½ by 4½ yds. \$50.00
4 by 5 yds. \$65.00

A Large Variety of
Velvet Pile
Squares,
from 9ft. by 6ft.
to 15ft. by 18ft.,
from \$35 to \$200.

Seamless Axminster
Squares,
in Artistic Designs,
3 by 3 yds. 3 by 3½ yds.
3 by 4 yds. 3½ by 4½ yds.
4 by 5 yds. 5 by 6 yds.
from \$50 to \$275.

Hearthrugs
to match.

POWELL'S
Carpet Department,
First Floor,
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 26th December, 1908.

Chinese Stowaways.

AUSTRALIAN RESTRICTION BILL:

TO DEFEAT THE EVIL.

A 1000 FINALLY FOR EACH OFFENDER.

Melbourne, 10th December.

In the House of Representatives this afternoon Mr. Batchelor (Minister for External Affairs) moved the second reading of the Immigration Restriction Bill, relating to stowaways. There was nothing to show, he said, whether there had been any reduction in the number of Asiatics in the Commonwealth since Federation. Monthly statistics were supplied from West Australia, and an increase was shown there. There were no means of forming an idea as to the other States. The bill aimed principally at stowaways. He was pretty sure a leakage existed in this direction. If it were certain that there was a leakage, it could be easily stopped. A great many apparently reliable persons believed that thousands of Chinese got into the Commonwealth by stowing away. He was going to discard all statements as to the companies being indemnified for the penalties, but when the business had reached such a stage that 20 could be brought out on one vessel it was certain it had been going on for some time. It could readily be believed that a great number of Chinese had eluded capture when this number was found at the last point of call. Searches were made at all the way ports. It would be impossible to keep a special staff of searchers at Port Darwin to thoroughly overhaul each vessel. Wonderful ingenuity was displayed in finding hiding places for stowaways. During the last month Chinese had been discovered stowed away at various Australian ports, hidden in all sorts of places. With regard to the 20 Chinese discovered in Sydney, there was thoroughly reliable information that there were 31 originally on the *Eastern*, so that 12 had got astray.

"I don't think this bill will help you much in catching these fellows," interposed Mr. Glynn (S.A.).

"You must do something," said Mr. Batchelor. "You must either let things go on, or you must engage a very large staff. I don't say that our staff is perfectly efficient. We must rely on our officers to do something."

"Can't you tap the evil at its source?" asked Mr. Willis (N.S.W.).

Mr. Batchelor: "We can't do anything at the other end. What status has the Commonwealth in Hongkong? It would be impossible to have a sufficient staff at Thursday Island, for example, to detect stowaways."

"My point," said Mr. Glynn, "is that you will have just as much difficulty in catching a man under this Act as you have to catch the prohibited immigrant."

"Someone must be made responsible," replied Mr. Batchelor. "The captain is in charge of the ship. He is responsible for what it brings to Australia. If he is engaged on a business which is in defiance of the law we must throw the responsibility on him. We don't expect personal knowledge on the part of the captain but we think that he should be responsible for what the ship contains. I don't say that the owners are in any way implicated in this thing."

He quoted from the *Daily Telegraph* to show how the last Chinese were discovered. "It was obvious that the Chinese had daily hours of exercise. The aim of the bill" was to impose some kind of penalty on the man who had absolute charge of the ship from the beginning. The people of Australia were determined that their laws should not be defied. The information which the Government held showed that a regular system of smuggling into Australia of prohibited immigrants was proceeding. Every Chinese landed in Australia was worth £150, to be divided among those who assisted."

"As a fact, the captain of a ship doesn't know anything about this sort of business," remarked Mr. Bruce Smith.

"I believe that," said Mr. Batchelor, "nor do I think the chief officer knows anything about it."

"Oh, yes, he does," interjected a member.

"The bill would at last," added Mr. Batchelor, "give the captain and owners an interest in seeing that these men were not on their ships. If something was not done, there would have to be a system of registration and passports, with periodical inspections, and the taking of finger prints, and so on."

Mr. Joseph Cook cordially supported the bill. He took it that the increase was not in consequence of the discovery of the 20 Chinese on the *Eastern* but that it was the result of a succession of incidents.

Mr. Watson: We suspected it all along. Mr. Cook said the difficulty with the bill was that it gave a captain a motive to smuggle Chinese ashore, instead of a motive to report cases. No provision was made for cases in which a stowaway might elude a captain, and be in the act of leaving the ship. The captain would then be liable. He assumed that special searches would only be made when the circumstances were peculiarly suspicious.

Mr. Batchelor: That is so.

Mr. Cook: A provision should be inserted in the bill to give a master an opportunity of proving that he had done his best regarding the finding of stowaways. That would only be British justice.

Mr. Carr (N.S.W.) said that surely when a master found a stowaway on board he would expose him, and not take the risk of smuggling him ashore, as suggested by the leader of the Opposition. He was averse to any provision being inserted which would give an inducement to smuggle men ashore. The only way out was to cast upon the master and officers all the responsibility.

Dr. Liddell (N.S.W.) said one had only to go along the byways of Sydney and Melbourne to see almost daily aliens who were, from their general appearance, newcomers. He was perfectly satisfied that these aliens could be kept out of the Commonwealth. They were able to keep rats out by taking special precautions. It

would be well if there was an Intelligence Department in foreign ports, who could inform the companies as to whether there were stowaways on board, and be paid for the information.

Mr. Spence (N.S.W.) thought it was patent that there had been neglect on the part of those responsible for the ship on which there were reported to have been 12 stowaways. He, too, favoured the establishment of a sort of secret service in alien ports.

Mr. Bruce Smith (N.S.W.) said, the most serious aspect of the question was that the Chinese who were smuggled in might spread disease. He suggested that the penalty for the discovery of stowaways should not be a fixed one, but should be set down as not to exceed a certain sum.

Mr. Willis (N.S.W.) also thought that if a master could make out a case which appeared to the magistrate he should not be fined the full amount.

Mr. Wilks (N.S.W.) said that he pointed out 12 months ago, that the staff of searchers was not large enough, and was not efficient. It was no use to send shoremen on board ship. They would not know the run of the vessel. The salary was not sufficient to attract the class of man needed for the work.

Dr. Maloney (Vic.) said that Sydney was always the chief port at which the Chinese gained entrance to the Commonwealth. The late Mr. Kingston had proved that conclusively, in a report made some time ago.

Mr. Deakin said that in the first years of Federation they had not been confronted with stowaways. Gradually the Customs service was improved; crevice after crevice had been closed up, but the methods for evading the officers had become ingenious. He hoped the Minister would not hesitate to take whatever administrative measures would cope with the evil. The House would, no doubt, support the appointment of any special officers. On the whole the officers had done remarkably well.

Sir John Quick suggested that the fine should be adjusted to the enormity of the offence. The officers who were responsible for the discovery of Chinese on the *Eastern* should be rewarded in some substantial manner.

Mr. Kelly (N.S.W.) suggested that the power to search vessels anywhere on the Australian coast might be abused. For instance, any person who might have a grudge against a company could lay an information that Chinese were secreted in the hold of the vessel. As a safeguard it would be as well to insert a clause in the bill to deal with persons who knowingly lodged incorrect information.

Mr. Batchelor, in reply, expressed gratification at the interest in which members had treated the measure.

The bill was read a second time.

Mr. Glynn, in Committee, urged that a lower minimum penalty should be provided.

Mr. Watson (N.S.W.) was against any reduction. It must have been known that those 20 Chinese were on board the *Eastern*. If there had been a penalty in existence, such as this bill provided, the officers would have taken care that those men would be found. If the penalty was reduced, the object of the bill would be defeated.

Mr. Hughes said the *Eastern* case must not be regarded as unique, or very unusual. It was only unusual that the Chinese were found. Had the law been in operation when the 20 were discovered the captain might have been fined £100 in each case. He could not have paid the fine, but the company would have been called upon for it.

Mr. Sampson (Vic.) moved an amendment that the "master, owners, agents, or charterers of vessels shall be liable."

This was carried on the votes.

Mr. Sampson (Vic.) moved that after the word "be," the words, "jointly and severally" be inserted.

This was also carried.

A proposal by Mr. Glynn (S.A.) that the penalty should be not less than £50, nor more than £100, for each stowaway, was rejected.

The sub-clause, as amended, reads:—

If any vessel having on board any stowaway, who is a prohibited immigrant, comes into any port in Australia, the master, owners, agents, or charterers of the vessel shall be jointly and severally liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty of £100 for each such stowaway.

On the motion of Mr. Roberts (S.A.), sub-clause 2 of clause 3 was amended to read:—

Every stowaway brought into any port on board a vessel shall be deemed to be a prohibited immigrant for the purposes of this section, unless it is proved that he has passed a dictation test, or that an officer has given him permission to land without restriction.

Mr. Kelly (N.S.W.) moved to have the words—

Whoever, by wilfully and falsely giving information to an officer, alleging the presence of stowaways, so as to cause a vessel to be detained in port, is guilty of an offence against this Act, and liable to a penalty of £100 added to the sub-clause dealing with the captain of the vessel moving his ship while under detention.

Mr. Batchelor said that if that was to be inserted it would close up all the avenues of information, which were mostly subterfuge. Often information was passed on from one person to another before reaching the Customs Department, and the persons referred to could not guarantee that the information was correct.

Mr. Kelly: The Minister tells us that persons giving reliable information will be afraid to come forward. That is not what I am aiming at. Will they wilfully and falsely pay for unreliable information?

Mr. Batchelor: There never was unreliable information given.

Mr. Kelly: The Minister said previously he had to disregard information. After asking the Minister for the sources from which the information came and being refused, he withdrew the amendment.

The Bill then passed through its remaining stages.

GARRISON TROOPS AS SEARCHERS.

Melbourne, Dec. 30.—It is pointed out, as an objection to the suggestion that Chinese should be required, that it would be invidious not to

apply the system to other races as well. There was a possibility also that international complications might arise. As to the statement by the president of the A.N.A. at Fremantle that a rough census showed that since 1901 the Chinese had increased by 600 or 700, whereas the Customs figures gave the increase at only 238, Mr. Batchelor is having an inquiry made regarding the correctness of the figures. He does not think that there can be such a wide discrepancy in the official return.

One of the proposals for increasing the precautions against Chinese stowaways being landed in Australia is to engage members of garrison troops to assist in the search work. Mr. Batchelor is favourable to men from the garrison at Thursday Island—where a comparatively small Customs staff is employed—being authorised to search vessels arriving there. If the proposal were agreed to, he said, to-day, the troops would be paid the usual reward given to the Customs officers, or £5 for each alien stowaway discovered.

POSITION IN WEST AUSTRALIA.

Fremantle (W.A.), Dec. 10.—Referring to the Chinese influx at Tuesday night's meeting of the Fremantle A.N.A., the president urged that the Federal Government should, in its proposed bill, provide for the compulsory registration of Chinese.

The census of 1901 showed 1,406 Chinese in the State. A rough census taken during the present year showed an increase of 500 or 700, but the Customs office returns of arrivals and departures showed that from 1901 to the end of October, 1908, only 1,452 Chinese arrived, and 1,214 left the State. The increase should, therefore, be only 238.

In the House of Assembly to-night, Mr. Moran (Labour) referred to the fact that 4 Australians and 22 Italians had recently landed at Fremantle, and to the alien element in the Kurzwang and Nallan strikes.

The minister said he did not propose to interfere with the Federal Government, by urging the application of the language test to immigrants.

Intimations.

FOUND.

AT the Club Lusitano, on the 2nd inst., after the first performance of "The Gipsy" One GOLD LADY'S BRACELET, with Chinese Gold Chain pendant.

Owner can have same on application to—
THE SECRETARY,
Club Lusitano.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1909. [6]

LOST.

SILVER BUCKLE attached to coloured belt. Peak Road. Reward, if delivered at the

GERMAN CONSULATE.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1909. [60]

DON'T BUY

ELSEWHERE BEFORE YOU CALL AT

FRENCH STORE
(Opposite ASTOR HOUSE)

NOW SHOWING

A Large and Fancy Assortment of
The Best FRENCH TOYS, DOLLS,
TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS,
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE,
PERNOT BISCUITS
&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 21st November 1908. [4]

FABST BREWING COMPANY,
MILWAUKEE

FRESH SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK
BY
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents for
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1909. [100]

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,
from Shanghai, has re-opened their
FURNITURE STORE.

No. 39, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.
The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to order to any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Assnys to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. Watson & Co.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1908. [44]

Intimations.

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial

which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drome-France).
SOLE AGENTS: MESSRS. J. & Co., Hongkong.

Telegrams: "Cyclometer."

Telephones: 482.

WE SELL,

HIRE,

and Re-BUILD

MOTOR

CARS,

BOATS,

LAUNCHES.

TYPEWRITERS.

DEPOT—KOWLOON.

DRAGON CYCLE

DEPOT,

HEAD OFFICE and SHOW

ROOMS,

33-35, Des Vœux Road, Central,
Hongkong. [41]

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NYNZA"
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,
PORT SAID, SUERZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 13th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1909. [4]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamer

"FOOKSANG,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo, impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M. the 9th inst., will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1909. [4]

Consignees.

S.S. "SYDNEY."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex *St. Malo*, and from Bordeaux ex *S.S. F. Mori*, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 3 P.M., TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 11th January, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 11th January, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 11th January, at 3 P.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. NALIN,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 4th January, 1909. [10]

BANK LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "INVERIC,"
FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKO,
YAMA, KOBE, MOJI AND MANILA.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1909. [10]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DELHI"
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 13th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1909. [4]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ SIGISMUND,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and West Point Godown, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th of January, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 14th of January, at 9 A.M.

All Claims must be sent in before the 14th of January, 1909, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
HAMBURG & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1909. [4]

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

HIGH-CLASS CONFECTIONERY.

We have just unpacked our NEW SEASON'S CONFECTIONERY imported from the leading London, Parisian and American Houses.

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES.

IN FANCY BOXES:

CHOCOLATE ALMONDS, CHOCOLATE WALNUTS, CHOCOLATE DE LA REINE, VIENNA CHOCOLATE and others, in Great Variety.

FULLER'S CONFECTIONERY.

COCOANUT TAFFY, ALMOND TAFFY, CREME APRICOTS, SUCRE DE LA CREME CARAMELS, PEPPERMINT LUMPS, MARSHMALLOW BALLS, &c., &c., &c.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS
AND
KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1909.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager. The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).
DAILY—180 per annum.
WEEKLY—12 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month. The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 80 cents per quarter. Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

BIRTHS.

On January 1, 1909, at Shanghai, the wife of E. F. BOLTHER, of a son.
On January 1, 1909, at Shanghai, the wife of A. G. HICKMOTT, of a daughter.
On January 4, 1909, at Shanghai, the wife of D. MACLENNAN, of a daughter.

DEATH.

On January 1, 1909, at Shanghai, WESTON O'BRIEN HARDING, B.A., age 27.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1909.

RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

Attention is now being paid in the North to the progress of the railway enterprise, which is going to link up the provinces of China and eventually may afford a direct route through Asia and Europe. The Shanghai Times, dealing with this subject, remarks that negotiations which are going on in Peking at present, concerning the loan for the construction of the Canton-Hankow Railway, call attention to the great importance which is now being attached by the Chinese Government to the connecting of the scattered parts of the Empire by means of Railways. Much has already been done on this line. A good trunk line connects the two important commercial centres of Tientsin and Hankow, from this line a branch goes out to Tai-yuen-fu, the capital of Shanxi Province, and another to Kailang-fu, the capital of Honan Province. If the present plans are carried into operation, this line will also have a branch leading from Sinyang to the far western Province of Szechuen, and another running east from this place through the northern part of Anhui Province to Peking, on the bank of

the river north of Nanking. A line from Tientsin to Peking is also under construction, and one from Shanghai to Hangchow. The difficulties of the Canton-Hankow Railway have been many. Under the contract with the American China Development Company it was found impossible to carry on the work of construction, and the concession granted to that Company was redeemed by China, largely under the leadership of H.E. Chang Chih-tung, at that time Viceroy at Wuchang. In order to redeem the line, a loan was effected from the Hongkong Government. The matter of raising capital from Chinese sources was entered into with great spirit both by the people of Canton and Hunan Provinces. Nothing has been done in Hunan Province up to the present; and unfortunately in Canton there has been so much discussion between the Provincial authorities and the shareholders that little has been accomplished, although recently under the leadership of Sir Cheung Liang Cheng, better conditions have prevailed. Since the redemption of this line it has been almost certain that it would be necessary to borrow foreign capital in order to complete the work, for it proved an impossibility for the gentry of the three Provinces concerned to come to a common understanding. With the original loan borrowed from British sources it has been only natural that the Government should turn to the same sources for the additional funds necessary to complete the line. If the loan is finally completed, the following Chinese Railways will be in debt to British bondholders—the Peking-Newchwang line; Shanghai-Nanking line; one-half of the Tientsin-Pukow line; Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo line; and Canton-Kowloon line. The advantages of effecting foreign loans for the construction of railways was severely criticised for several years, but the present policy of the Government seems to favour this course. The policy of the former Director-General of Railways, H.E. Sheng Kung Pao, was fiercely attacked both by high officials and the gentry, but time has brought about its own justification. When money can be borrowed from foreign sources at 4 1/2 or 5 %, it does not seem a wise thing to divert Chinese capital which can earn 10 %, or 12 %, away from such enterprises to less profitable ones. The only thing to have been feared in this connection from the outset was political influence, and the plan followed at that time of dividing the loans between various nations was fully adequate to protect Chinese interests. Whether these interests are now being fully protected by giving such a large proportion of the new loans to one nation may be open to doubt.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE French mail of the 8th December was delivered in London on the 7th inst.

MONSIEUR C. V. E. BAPT, French Minister in Peking, has been appointed to the Foreign Office in Paris.

It is stated from Moukden that the Manchurian House Hotel, owned by Mr. H. Fuchs, has been completely destroyed by fire.

SILVER and copper coins bearing date of the first year of Hsuan Tung have been minted, and these will be issued for currency, very shortly.

A RELIEF fund for the sufferers by the Italian earthquake has been opened at the Italian Bank at Shanghai. The members of the Consular Body have sent messages of sympathy to the Italian Consul.

GOK PAH and So Ho, two Chinese opium smokers at Manila, were on 4th inst. adjudged guilty of "hitting the pipe" and given six months imprisonment each and ordered to pay a fine of P200 each.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Company's total output of the Company's three mines for the week ended Dec. 9, amounted to 26,039.7 tons and the sales during the period to 23,051.10 tons.

IN the Police Court, this morning, Chan Shui, an unemployed coolie, was charged with robbing one Kwok Mi Yung and Fan Chun of money, goods and chattels at No. 17, Bulkeley Street, Hunghom, yesterday. The case was remanded.

THE Peak murder trial was concluded at the Criminal Sessions late yesterday afternoon. About five o'clock the jury retired to consider their verdict, returning into Court fourteen minutes afterwards. They found the first prisoner not guilty, and the second and third guilty of manslaughter.

THE *Mishima-maru*, a new steamer built at the Kawasaki Dockyard to the order of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, made an official trial trip on the 26th ultimo between Akashi and Osaka. The result was satisfactory, the vessel developing an average speed of 16.56 knots an hour, against a contracted speed of 15.25 knots.

THE *ss. Maria* sailed from Dally on December 21st with nearly 10,000 tons of Manchurian beans, insurance on which is covered by the London underwriters. At the request of the Agents of Lloyd's, Messrs. Holmes, Ringer and Co., Capt. Matsuo, of the Marine Bureau, made the required inspection and signed the certificate of survey. Mention may also be made of a probable further export of beans by the *ss. Zambouren* now in the port.

The "Fatshan" Incident.

LETTER BY NATIVE PRESS SOCIETY.

THREATENED PROTEST AGAINST
PORTUGUESE CONSUL.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 7th January.
This morning, the native paper *Kwok See Po* published a letter which was addressed to the Portuguese Consul at Canton by the Native Press Society, asking him to reply to it within three days' time, giving satisfactory explanations as to his complaint against the native papers in their report regarding the *Fatshan* case. It is stated in the letter that should the Consul fail to give a reply within the limited time, the Press Society will take steps to protest against him.

DROWNING OF A CAPTAIN.

A TRAGEDY AT SEA.

Yesterday morning, 20th ult., it was learned that Captain Wagemann, of the P. & A. steamer *Nicomedia*, had been drowned shortly before the vessel entered the Straits of Shimoda. Full details of the occurrence are not yet to hand, but it appears that shortly before his disappearance the Captain was seen standing by the side of the vessel below the bridge, and as a high sea was running at the time, it is surmised that he fell overboard when the steamer gave a sudden roll. As soon as his disappearance was discovered the vessel was turned round and a search made in the hope of finding him, but without success. What renders the event all the more sad is that Captain Wagemann expected to have his wife out here shortly. *Japan Chronicle*.

JAPANESE SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.

RUMOURED ABSORPTION BY THE
MITSU BISHI.

The *Osaka Jiji* remarks that the position of the Dai Nippon Sugar Refining Company has constantly elicited public comment and produced a feeling of insecurity among those concerned. This state of things is ascribed by some shareholders to a want of proper care on the part of the directors. Our contemporary says that since the latter part of last year, the company has been receiving financial assistance from the Mitsu Bishi Company, and the funds so advanced have now reached about ¥1,000,000. The attention directed to the management of the company by the Mitsu Bishi has now become very marked. At the general meeting of the company held in November, the Mitsu Bishi transferred Mr. Tsunekawa, who represents its interests, from the post of auditor to that of a director, filling the vacancy so caused by appointing Mr. Shioda, another of its representatives, as auditor. In this way the Mitsu Bishi has been gradually extending its influence over the sugar-refining company, and has now begun buying up shares. The move was begun by the purchase of 2,000 shares through Mr. Fukushima Mamoru, a broker, 700 shares being subsequently bought in the name of Mr. Kakumoto, the chief accountant of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 300 in the name of the son of Mr. Kondo, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and 2,000 shares in the name of Mr. Sato, of the Mitsu Bishi Bank. When the shares purchased in the names of others are added, the total already will be not less than 10,000. It is generally believed, says the *Jiji*, that the Mitsu Bishi will bring the sugar-refining company under its control as soon as the question of the reimbursement of duty on crude sugar is settled. When control is obtained, sweeping reforms will be introduced. *Japan Chronicle*.

A NAGASAKI dispatch announces the dismissal by the Nagasaki Appeal Court on the 28th inst. of the protest lodged by the Russian Consul at Nagasaki, on behalf of the Russian Harbour Office at Vladivostok, against the sale by public auction of the Russian steamer *Amur* and *Dniester*, which were seized at Nagasaki for the settlement of a claim for coal supplied by the Kitagata Colliery and other Japanese concerns. The Russian Consul claimed that he had a prior right on the steamers.

THE *Japan Chronicle* learns that M. Adolphe Gysip has been successful in arranging for a further sum of ¥1,000,000 to be advanced to the Kanagafuchi Cotton Spinning Co., from the same bank and on the same terms as the last loan. Moreover, a syndicate has been at the same time formed in Paris for dealing in the shares of the Kanagafuchi, and as soon as the documents of the new loan are signed the syndicate will begin by purchasing 3,000 of the new shares. The fact that a new loan for a million yen has been arranged so soon after the first is evidence of renewed confidence in the position of the company on the part of the French financiers concerned.

We are requested by the Rev. Father G. M. Spada to state that next week, the Catholic Bishops of South China—the Rt. Rev. F. Masot of Foochow, J. Clements of Amoy, J. Lavest of Kwangsi, J. Meret of Canton and D. D. Peroni of Hongkong—with their respective theologians, will meet at the Mission House, Cable Road, to hold a synod to discuss matters pertaining to the administration of their mission. Monsignor Lavest, being indisposed, will be represented by his delegate the Very Rev. Father C. L. Harand. The formal opening of the synod will take place on Sunday next at 8 o'clock, when a solemn Pontifical Mass will be celebrated at the Catholic Cathedral by one of the Bishops with the assistance of all the other dignitaries and the clergy, to which function all Catholics are invited to attend.

CANTON BAY BY DAY.

CHINA'S NAVY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 7th January.
Taotai Shum Yun Hing, a member of the Board of War, who is now on a commission to inspect the Naval forces in the various provinces, arrived here on the 3rd inst. on board the gunboat *Po Pih*. To start with his duty, here Taotai Shum will proceed to Whampoa to visit the Military establishments and test the mines there.

PROPOSED MART.

Certain well-to-do people are of the opinion to select a suitable site on the coast in the district of Henugahan and turn it into a mart following the example of the Kuang Yick-Mart in the Sunning district.

SUPPRESSION OF OPIUM-SMOKING.

The Viceroy has appointed Taotai Hui Kok to be Inspector of the Government Anti-Opium Bureau and to act in co-operation with the Taotai of Constabulary in the suppression of opium-smoking in Canton.

MEDICAL COLLEGES FOR CANTON.

In the first month of the next Chinese year, there will be two private medical colleges opened in this city, one of which is to be organised under the medical practitioners. Students will be selected to enter these colleges to be trained in medicine on Western lines.

TROUBLE WITH PAWN-BROKERS.

As the officials forced the pawn-brokers in this city to use the pawn-ticket forms manufactured by the Government Paper Factory, the pawn-brokers are now determined to go on strike shortly, if their petition is not satisfactorily considered.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

It was H.E. Chang Chih Tung's intention to personally proceed to the South about the 15th inst. to make an investigation into the progress of the construction of the Canton-Hankow Railway and to settle the differences between the directors of the railway in Canton and the shareholders. His Excellency would not have failed to carry out his proposal, had not the death of the late Emperor Kuang Hui taken place in the preceding moon. H.E. Chang Chih Tung is now busily engaged in State affairs and he will not be able to leave the Capital for some time to come to proceed to Canton to further matters in connection with the railway. However, H.E. Chang Chih Tung the other day gave telegraphic instructions to the Canton Viceroy requesting him to privately inquire occasionally into matters concerning the Canton-Hankow Railway on his behalf and to report the results to him for his information.

AN ALLEGED IMPOSTOR.

The monk who was arrested in Fatshan some time ago for creating disturbances, thereby destroying the Police station, there, has been tried several times at the Nambou Magistrate's court, but at each of these trials he persisted in refusing to give a reply to any questions put to him, and he even remained obdurate when he received strokes with the bamboo. As there is not sufficient proof to justify punishment for the alleged offender, the Nambou Magistrate has decided to send him back to Hankow to be dealt with by the local officials there as he is a member of the Kam Lo monastery at Hankow.

WEST RIVER PATROL.

Admiral Li Chun has placed an order with Messrs. Bailey & Co. for the building of a shallow draft motor-launch for a sum of \$7,800, for the more effectual patrolling of the waterways.

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

The representative of the American Government nominated to the forthcoming International Opium Conference at Shanghai on the 1st February arrived here last week and was invited by the committee of the Canton Anti-Opium Association on the 6th inst. to deliver a lecture on the subject of the evil at the Association's headquarters, where there was a large attendance. A warm reception was accorded the American visitor by the members of the Association. He made a speech on the subject of opium which was listened to with considerable interest by those present. The speaker was earnestly requested by the members of the Association to appeal to his Home Government to send doctors to China to assist the Empire in the suppression of opium-smoking, and he promised to do his best to comply with the request. On the 7th inst. he gave a lecture on the same subject at the American Hospital.

Our correspondent evidently refers to the Rev. E. W. Thwing's lecture. Mr. Thwing is incorrectly spoken of in the "American representative" to the Conference.—E.D., H.K.T.]

JAPAN'S TRADE FOR 1908.

A HEAVY DECLINE.

In a brief review of the foreign trade of the Empire for the year just closed, the *Osaka Mainichi* says that owing to the financial depression prevailing throughout the world, the foreign trade of all countries has shown a decrease more or less. The financial crisis and the Presidential election in the United States; the boycott of Japanese goods in South China; and the death of the Emperor and Empress Dowager of China have seriously affected the foreign trade of Japan. The value of the trade for the last ten days of the year is not yet known, but assuming it to be 80 per cent. of the figures for the preceding ten days, the total value of exports this year will amount to ¥60,461,834 and that of imports to ¥52,750,210, showing an excess of ¥7,711,624 in imports over exports. Compared with last year the exports showed a decrease of ¥6,045,412 and the imports of ¥6,177,166, or an aggregate decrease in the total trade of ¥1,165,554. *Japan Chronicle*.

Opium Suppression.

"A CLAP OF THUNDER AND A HIGH WIND."

POPPY CULTIVATION IN KANSU AND KIANGSI.

The following is a translation of a memorial presented by Tai Pu, Tatar General of Ninghsia, on the subject of the suppression of opium. The significant document appeared in the *Official Gazette* of December 17, 1908.

"We have received repeated instructions that if we do not exert ourselves in the matter of the suppression of opium we cannot wash away the country's shame, increase the nation's power, or guard against future calamity. The consequences involved are great and this cannot be carried on in the usual way of conducting official business, i.e., complying in the light and disobeying in the dark. We formerly received the dispatch of the Commission for the Suppression of Opium, ordering us within two months to send a list of the officers and soldiers in the Tatar city of Ninghsia who were addicted to the use of opium. Now the opium smokers in the Tatar garrison are very many, more than fifty or sixty per cent. We ask for an extension of the time so that after making a strict investigation of the matter a list of those who truly cannot break off the opium habit may be sent in.

"We wish to act honestly without pretence. In this matter of prohibiting opium and getting rid of the opium craving, if a suitable remedy is not provided by which the disease may be cured, they will only regard the order to break off opium as 'a clap of thunder and a high wind' and the opium smokers will merely band together to hoodwink their superiors. If this is simply to depend on the eyes and ears of one or two men, there can be no proper investigation as to whether opium-taking has been suppressed or not.

"The gradual suppression of the growth of opium yearly for ten years; to be reported on by the official of every province will be a matter of official routine.

"Yesterday we had the statistics of the Board of Revenue on the production and consumption of opium for three years. In this report it is stated that the consumption of opium in the province of Kansu in the 33rd year of Kuang Hui was only forty-five piculs; then it is evident that the local officials are acting sincerely and that both the smoking and cultivation of opium has been diminishing during the three years, as prescribed in the rules for gradually reducing the amount during a period of ten years. But the officials sent by the Board of Revenue to investigate Kansu province arrived at Ninghsia in the middle of the 8th moon. At that time the opium had been all gathered and there was no other source of information but the statements of the local officials and the tax collectors' statistics, which are in no sense to be regarded as sufficient proof. Only in the Tatar city of Ninghsia, a supply of less than 200,000 oz. per year is insufficient to meet the demands of the smokers. Forty-five piculs would be 72,000 oz., which trifling amount would be insufficient for the one Tatar city. Who is cheated by saying that the whole province consumes only this amount? If the Board of Revenue only relies on this statement to say that the number of smokers has decreased, it appears evident that in a few years the deep-seated disease will be eradicated.

"But if the Court regards this talk as true, at the end of the ten years the injury will be indescribable.

"Another case Tehuashien in Kiangsi. The report says that the annual production is 600 oz. Now the better class of land produces about 200 oz. a mow. If the report is correct, Tehuashien has only three or four mow under cultivation of opium. The merest casual traveller could not believe that. Since Kansu and Kiangsi are treated thus, we may realize the extent of the humbug in regard to the other provinces."

The remainder of the memorial describes a method of treatment devised by Chao Kuochin of Shantung, which the General proposes to use in the compulsory treatment of the opium smokers of the Tatar city of Ninghsia and closes with the proposal that the cultivation of the poppy be absolutely prohibited next year, since the returns for the gradual reduction of the cultivation are proved to be so unreliable.

AN ALLEGED LIBEL.

ORDER FOR INTERIM INJUNCTION GRANTED.

In the Supreme Court, this morning, the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Pigott) presiding, Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. O. D. Thomson, moved, on behalf of Chan Kuang Yui and Chan Yu Shi for the granting of an interim injunction pending an action for alleged libel to restrain Lam Kok Sang, his agents or servants from printing, publishing or selling a book called *Chan Fong Po*.

Sir Henry Berkeley stated that Mr. Chan Kuang Yui was a married man. The cause for the motion to grant the order was a certain publication in the Colony which published the names, accomplishments, etc., of Chinese women of doubtful character. The book, Counsel stated, further contained portraits of the persons mentioned in the letterpress. A portrait of the plaintiff's wife was to be found among one of these. A more terrible or grosser libel, Sir Henry emphatically declared, it would be impossible to conceive than putting the woman in such an almshouse, an almshouse for the prostitutes of the Colony. Counsel was aware of the fact that the Court would only grant an injunction in cases of libel where the injury was serious, but then Sir Henry argued, nothing could be more serious than the alleged libel against the publisher of the book in question.

After the husband's affidavit was read and further particulars submitted to the Court, the order was granted.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

CHINESE POSTAL RIGHTS.

PROPOSED RECOVERY.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po."] Peking, 6th January.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications is determined to recover China's Postal rights after China New Year.

YUAN SHIH-KAI.

REPORTED QUITE WELL.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po."] Peking, 7th January.

On the 5th inst., a certain foreign Minister (Mr. Hui) returned to Peking by train. At the railway station he met Yuan Shih-kai and observed that His Excellency was going about as usual without exhibiting any signs of a bad foot.

A DAMAGING MEMORIAL.

HIGH OFFICIALS IMPEACHED.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po."] Peking, 7th January.

In Kong Chun-lun's memorial denouncing Yuan Shih-kai, he implicated Prince Ching, Yeung Shi-chang, Hau Shi-chang, two vice-presidents of Ministries, and a certain Governor.

YUAN SHIH-KAI.

REFUSED TO RECEIVE VISITORS.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po."] Peking, 7th January.

After his retirement Yuan Shih-kai refused to receive any visitors except Prince Ching and Prince Ching's son.

MINISTRY OF POSTS.

PRESIDENT CHAN DENOUNCED.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po."] Peking, 7th January.

A certain censor has denounced H.E. Chan Pih, president of the Ministry of Posts and Communications.

WAI WU PU.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po."] Peking, 7th January.

It was on the recommendation of Grand Councillors Chang Chih-tung and Na Tung that Liang Tun-ye, was promoted to the post of president of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

H. E. LIANG TUN-YEN.

His Excellency Liang Tun-ye, who now succeeds to the important position of Acting-President of the Wai Wu Pu, has risen very rapidly during the last five years. He is one of the band of Chinese students who spent several years in the United States under the supervision of Dr. Yang Weng. After his return to China Mr. Liang was given a subordinate position in an office where his knowledge of the English language was of service and he commenced his career in China after his several years' study abroad on the magnificent salary of Tls. 8 per mensem. While H. E. Chang Chih-tung was Viceroy of the Canton provinces he secured the services of Mr. Liang as his interpreter and translator. Mr. Liang remained in this service as long as His Excellency Chang Chih-tung was in Canton and followed him when he was transferred to become Viceroy at Wuchang. Here he remained many years and became well-known to the members of the Consular staffs of various nations as well as to the foreign residents of Hankow. He continued his Chinese studies very diligently and became proficient in them. When H.E. Chang Chih-tung was called to Peking and H. E. Tuan Fang was Acting-Viceroy at Wuchang, Mr. Liang was recommended to go to Peking for Imperial audience and since that time his promotion has been very rapid. He filled the position of Customs Taotai at Tientsin, was sent to Kiangsi Province after the Nanchang Missionary troubles, was later appointed Provincial Treasurer at Kiangsi and has been all through the various grades in the Board of Foreign Affairs till he became Vice-President, and now, on the retirement of his former chief, becomes Acting-President of this important Board. In his position he takes precedence over the presidents of all other boards and acts as the Grand Councillors' eyes and ears, the most important man in the government. His Excellency Liang is a man of quiet kindly temperament and is very popular with all who know him. He lately passed through Shanghai on his way to Amoy to welcome the American Fleet and from Amoy proceeded to his home in Canton on a short leave from which he was recalled upon the death of his father and returned hastily to Peking. His many friends among all nationalities will wish him continued success in his new appointment and will be certain that his hope will not be disappointed.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

PRINCE CHING.

REFUSES VISIT OF INQUIRY.

[By courtesy of the "Shenung Po"]

Peking, 7th January.

The Prince Regent directed the Grand Councilors to proceed and inquire after Prince Ching's health.

His Highness, however, declined to receive them.

YEUNG SHI-CHANG.

DECLINES HONOUR OF YUAN SHI-KAI'S VISIT.

[By courtesy of the "Shenung Po"]

Peking, 7th January.

On the 3rd inst., Yuan Shi-kai proceeded to Tientsin to confer with Viceroy Yeung Shi-chang, but the latter declined to receive the ex-Grand-Councillor.

Whereupon Yuan Shi-kai hastened back to Peking.

RESIGNATION.

YUAN SHI-KAI'S SON QUILTS OFFICE.

[By courtesy of the "Shenung Po"]

Peking, 7th January.

In consequence of the retirement of his father (Yuan Shi-kai), Yuan Hsi-kai Teng tendered his resignation from one of the secretariats of the Ministry of Industry, Agriculture and Commerce.

It is reported that he did so on a hint being given him by a certain Prince.

TANG SHAO-YI IN AMERICA.

THE LATE EMPEROR'S MESSAGE.

Washington, December 2.

"Long may your excellency enjoy good health and happiness; may the American people be ever blessed with prosperity and peace; these are our heartfelt wishes."

These are the sentiments expressed in the concluding sentence of the letter from the late Emperor of China to the President, handed him to-day by Tang Shao Yi, the special Chinese Ambassador, thanking the United States Government for the remission of \$14,000,000 of the indemnity guaranteed by China for damages resulting from the Boxer rebellion.

The presentation of the letter took place in the blue parlor of the White House at 2.30 o'clock this afternoon. Tang, who was accompanied to the White House by Prince Tai Fu, as first secretary, and a dozen other members of his suite, was introduced to the President by Acting Secretary Adee of the State Department, in the absence of Mr. Root, who was confined to his home by indisposition. The letter from the late Emperor was as follows:

"The Emperor of China to the President of the United States of America, greeting."

"Mr. President: China has always maintained the most friendly relations with the United States since the establishment of intercourse between the two countries. By taking the initiative in proposing remission of a portion of the indemnity as provided by treaty, your excellency has won the respect of mankind for magnanimity and just dealing. Furthermore, the Congress has given signal proof of friendliness by giving effect to your excellency's recommendations. In sincere recognition of this generous action, we hereby appoint Tang Shao Yi, an official with the rank of President of a Ministry and Governor of the province of Fung Tien, as special Ambassador to proceed to the United States for the purpose of presenting this our letter. We have always placed entire confidence in his eminent ability, clear perception and sterling integrity. We have specially commended him, in the discharge of his duties, to convey to your excellency the expression of our grateful thanks and testify to our lasting friendship. It is our hope that the relations of the two countries will be further strengthened by mutual confidence. Long may your excellency enjoy good health and happiness; may the American people be ever blessed with prosperity and peace. These are our heartfelt wishes."

"Given on the 23th day of the eighth moon in the thirty-fourth year of Kwang Hsu (September 19, 1908)."

In presenting the letter Ambassador Tang recalled that it was the last message addressed by his late majesty to the President and said every line of it breathes friendship and good will for the Government and people of the United States and voices the sentiments of all China.

The President replied briefly, saying in conclusion: "I ask you to express to your august sovereign and to the Chinese Government my appreciation and that of the Government and people of the United States of the sending of this special Ambassador, which so clearly signifies a firm manifestation of the sincere confidence, good will and friendship between the United States and the Chinese Empire, which it is a cherished aim of this Government to foster for all time."

S.S. "FOOKSANG."

EXPERIENCES DIRTY WEATHER.

The Indo-China Steam Navigation Company's s.s. *Fooksang*, which arrived in port yesterday, reports that from Singapore, she experienced light to moderate north and north-easterly winds with slight swell till the parallel of 10° N. and 110° E. was reached. Here, a low area pressure was crossed, the wind commencing at west and west-north-west, and veering to north-east and setting in south-south-east; all the time, she was accompanied by a high confused sea. From 14° W. and 175° E., light, variable air and calms with smooth sea were met with and carried the vessel to within thirty miles of Gap Rock, when thick, foggy weather set in, with moderate to fresh north-easterly wind, which continued to port.

THE POSITION IN PEKING.

CONSULTATION OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

[N. C. D. News.]

Peking, Jan. 4.

H.E. van Shih-kai visited Tientsin yesterday and returned in the evening. He is expected to leave Peking within a few days. The outlook is unsettled. Official business is practically at a standstill. At a meeting of eight foreign Ministers it was decided to request their respective Governments to make separate representations on the situation, but not on the reinstatement of Yuan Shi-kai. The appointment of Liang Tzu-yen to the Waiwupu is considered temporary.

[Der Ostasiatische Lloyd.]

Peking, January 3.

The downfall of Yuan Shi-kai is the consequence partly of his taking part in the coup d'état of 1898, which has not been forgotten by the Prince Regent, who has always been intimately connected with his brother, the late Emperor Kuang Hsi, and the rumours about his actions in doing away with the Emperor Kuang Hsi, when the death of the Empress Dowager was imminent, and partly by reason of machinations of the Manchurian party. The latter caused at first some apprehension that a change of system would take place and that reaction would get the upper hand. This fear has, however, partly been removed by the appointment of Liang Tzu-yen to succeed Yuan Shi-kai in the Waiwupu. There are many indications that, only the removal of Yuan Shi-kai himself is intended.

Peking, January 4.

It becomes known that the edict ordering the removal of Yuan Shi-kai must to a certain degree be traced to Chang Chih-tung, who has always been jealous of the former successes of Yuan, and who entertained apprehensions that Yuan would one day thwart his (Chang's) plans. It is expected that Prince Su, the President of the Board of Interior, will be removed for the same reasons from Peking within the near future and that he will probably be sent with a special mission to Tibet.

The Chinese emphatically assert that Yuan Shi-kai left Peking last for Tientsin, travelling incognito. It is believed that he will not go to Hoonan.

It is expected here that a change will take place in the next few days in the posts of the Viceroy at Canton, Tientsin and Mukden, in all of which positions of Yuan Shi-kai are in place.

It is believed that Viceroy Hsi Liang of the Yankwei will be appointed Viceroy of Chihli. There is a possibility that the definite successor of Yuan Shi-kai in the Waiwupu will not be Liang Tzu-yen but Lu Hsi-huan, the present Director-General of the Peking-Tientsin Railway.

The position of Chen-pi also, President of the Board of Communications, is believed to be shaken and as his successor Tsen Chun-hsian is mentioned.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

"A" Team v. Police.

The following have been selected to play for the "A" team in the above match, on the latter's ground to-morrow afternoon, commencing at 2.15 p.m.:—Messrs. W. C. D. Turner, A. E. Lanning, H. R. Makin, E. A. Fowler, A. Mackenzie, A. P. Dashiwood, E. H. Hindle, E. Irving, W. Waterhouse, L. H. W. Green, and L. D. K. Anderson (The Buffs).

"B" Team v. Craignower.

The "B" team will be represented by the following on the home ground to-morrow afternoon, commencing at 2.15 p.m.:—Messrs. R. Hancock, T. E. Pearce, F. H. H. Stevens, A. O. Lang, H. D. Sharpe, S. C. Logan, W. E. L. Shepton, Capt. H. C. Baird, (The Buffs) Lt. J. S. Sill (The Buffs) and Capt. S. Robinson R.M.

H. K. C. C. "B" v. CRAIGNOWER C. C.

The above league match will take place on the former Club's ground on Saturday at 2 o'clock p.m. Craignower team:—E. Lammert (capt.), G. A. Hancock, A. O. Braw, R. Bass, H. L. Manderson, W. H. Vivas, R. Pestonji, A. Osman, J. D. Noria, J. D. Kinnaird and L. A. Rose.

LEAGUE TABLE.

The following is the League table up to date:

Club	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.	Per cent.
H. K. C. C.	5	5	0	0	100	
Civil Service	7	5	1	1	66.66	
Telegraphs	6	4	1	1	60	
Hongkong "A"	5	3	2	1	35.55	
Craignower	7	2	2	0		
R. G. A.	4	1	3	0	33.33	
H. K. Police	5	1	4	0	60	
Kowloon	6	1	5	0	66.66	
Royal Engineers	7	1	6	0	71.42	
N. B. A. win counts 1 point						
A loss						
A draw						

COLLISION NEAR CHINKIANG.

RIVER STEAMERS DAMAGED.

On Tuesday afternoon, as reported in our special Shanghai telegram, a collision between the Nishin Kien Kaisha steamer *Tachang Maru* and the Chinese steamer *Singlet*, took place in Silver Island Pass, near Chinkiang as a result of which both vessels were damaged and had to be beached. The *Tachang Maru* was bound up river from Shanghai and was overtaken by the *Singlet* in Silver Island Pass and a collision occurred, the *Singlet* striking her on the starboard side. Just below the water line. The *Tachang Maru* began to take in water and the pumps were set going, but despite this, Captain Taji decided to beach his vessel and did so near Golden Island. The *Singlet* sustained considerable damage about the bows and was also beached. Operations to free the *Tachang Maru* of water were continued and it was then found that the damage was not so great as was first surmised. The cargo, which was stored in the tween decks, escaped damage entirely, as only the lower holds were filled with water. Fortunately none of the passengers were injured by the collision, all being safely landed. The *Singlet* did not fare so well, as portion of her cargo was damaged.

The Chinese steamer *Kiangching* is also beached, but this was done by her captain in order to avoid a collision with the two vessels above mentioned. As far as we can ascertain no great damage has been sustained by the *Kiangching*, and as soon as she is floated she will continue her voyage.

The *Tachang Maru* was expected to arrive at Shanghai on 5th inst., in tow of the *Tokang Maru*, and she will be docked for overhaul and repairs. The *Singlet* will, we understand, need temporary repairs before she can come down the river.

COMMERCIAL.

YARN MARKET.

In their report dated 8th instant, Messrs. Phoenix B. Peit & Co. write:—Our last circular was dated the 24th December, 1908.

The past fortnight has been one of comparative inactivity due to explainable causes. The first of these is the fact of the near approach of China New Year which falls on the 23rd inst. According to custom Chinese dealers do not look upon the eleventh moon of their calendar year as a propitious one for entering into fresh engagements. The period is rather one which finds the natives busy in closing their accounts preparatory to their departure for home districts, or to enjoy their annual recess following the New Year by those whose family ties bind them to the Colony for the time being.

What little business that has been effected during the past fortnight has been the result of inter-selling between dealers themselves. Under the influence of a steady exchange, with a sharp recovery at this writing, importers were willing to give way one to two dollars per bale on last month's quotations. With these concessions a few settlements transpired. The effect of the present business being carried on in second-hands will be to further reduce the already diminished stocks to importers' grip, and in view of an anticipated improvement in the silver market, prospects of renewed activity in the yarn market are within measurable distance as soon as the China New Year holidays are over.

From Japan the report reaches us that forward sales have been contracted for delivery from January to April to Chinese firms both in Osaka and Shanghai. After the prolonged period of inactivity in the Japanese cotton yarn market, these forward sales amounting to some 21,500 bales, of which 5,500 are reported on Japanese account, may be accepted as an indication of the hopeful outlook which the consuming districts are capable of opening with political and physical conditions in the country assuming their normal aspect.

No. 207.—Suitable and selected threads were sold at a decline of \$1 to \$1½ per bale.

No. 166.—Only one Mill's production changed hands at current rates.

Nos. 125 and 105.—Only a few Mill's production found buyers at a decline of \$1 to \$1½ per bale.

Market closes nothing.

Sales:—275 bales of No. 105, 175 bales of No. 125, 50 bales of No. 166, and 300 bales of No. 207; in all about 800 bales.

Arrivals:—Per steamers *Ansoy*, *Wakamiji Maru* and *Delit* of about 6,800 bales.

Unsold Stock:—About 23,000 bales.

Uncleared Stock:—About 12,000 bales.

Exchange:—We quote to-day as follows:—

India T. T. at Rs. 13½ per cent.

London T. T. at Sh. 19/10d.=\$

Demand " " 19½d.=\$

Shanghai " " 75¢=\$100.

Silver " " 23 13/16d. per oz.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
London—Bank T.T.	19 1/10
Do. demand	19 1/10
Do. 4 months' sight	19 1/10
France—Bank T.T.	20 1/2
America—Bank T.T.	42 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	17 1/2
India T.T.	13 1/2
Do. demand	13 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	75
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. 100	75
Japan—Bank T.T.	25
Java—Bank T.T.	25 1/2
Buying.	
1 month's sight L/O.	19 1/10
1 month's sight L/O.	19 1/10
3 days' sight San Francisco & New York.	44 1/2
4 months' sight	44 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	10 1/2
1 month's sight France	20 1/2
6 months' sight	20 1/2
1 month's sight Germany	17 1/2
Bar Silver	23 1/16
Bank of England rate	23 1/16
Service	23 1/16

To-day's Advertisements.

LOST.

BETWEEN ASTOR, House, and Victoria Clockmaster's CO., ONE POCKET BOOK containing a few documents. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to ASTOR HOUSE, Hongkong, 8th January, 1909. [70]

HONGKONG PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

PATRON H.E. Sir FREDERICK LUGARD, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

CONCERT.
TO-DAY, JANUARY 8TH, AT 9.15 P.M., in the CITY HALL.

Scherzo (two pianos).....Guilmant
Fantasia (two pianos).....Gurlitt
Britten, ask of himself (vocal).....Elgar
Choral Fantasia.....Vincent
and other items.

SOLOISTS:

Mrs. Barrett, Mrs. Cochrane, Mrs. Grove, Mr. Denman Fuller, Mr. Frank Grove.

Chorus and Orchestra: 80 PERFORMERS.

Tickets: \$3 and \$2 at the ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1909. [65]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN"

Captain Evans, will be despatched for the above Port, on SUNDAY, the 10th instant, at 10 o'clock A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1909. [74]

THE INTERNATIONAL OPIUM COMMISSION.

INTERVIEW WITH AN AMERICAN DELEGATE.

Dr. Hamilton Wright, one of the American Delegates to the International Opium Commission, arrived in Shanghai on Sunday, and is staying at the Palace Hotel. Dr. Hamilton Wright, in an interview with a representative of the *N. C. Daily News*, on the 4th inst., stated that the Commission had been called together at the instance of the Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of State. America had her own opium problem in the Philippines and elsewhere, and the State Department found that there was a great deal of dispute as to the evils connected with the consumption or smoking of opium. Mr. Root, therefore, considered that the time was ripe for summoning Commissioners, representing the various Governments interested in the opium problem, to study the question from every side. It was considered advisable that the Commission should be an international body, rather than that a report should be prepared by delegates of an interested Power.

The Chinese Government has been making strenuous efforts to control its opium evil, and therefore it, and the other Powers having territorial possessions in the Far East, were invited to appoint Commissioners. Invitations were first issued to Great Britain, China, Japan, Germany, Holland Portugal and France, and when the U.S. Government found that they were readily responded to, it was decided to make the Commission wider in its scope, and accordingly Russia, Turkey, Persia and Siam were also invited to send delegates. The other great Powers, such as Italy, Austria and Spain were not approached because they had neither territorial possessions in the Far East, nor any opium problem to cope with elsewhere. At the solicitation of the U.S. State Department the various Governments concerned appointed their Commissioners as early as possible, so that they could make a thorough study of the opium question in their respective spheres. Thus, they will be in a position, on the assembling of the Commission, to lay reports concerning the opium question, as it affects their possessions, on the table, and the Commission, instead of being called upon to receive voluminous evidence, will be in a position to grapple with the various problems that present themselves, immediately.

The Commissioners have been asked either to work for a joint international report, signed by all the delegates, or, if that is found impracticable, to make reports on the subjects discussed by the Commission to their respective Governments. It is hoped that the original idea of a joint international report will result from the deliberations of the Commission.

Dr. Hamilton Wright authorized our contemporary's representative to state that the American Commission represents the United States and its territories and possessions and that no portion, such as Hawaii, can send a delegate with any official standing as a Commissioner.

The American Commissioners have made a thorough study of the opium problem in so far as it affects America and American possessions. Briefly stated, the object of the Conference will be to decide the extent of the opium evil, and then to recommend measures for controlling it. It has no power to make any agreements—they must be the subject of subsequent negotiations between the Powers concerned. Finally, Dr. Hamilton Wright laid great stress upon the fact that the delegates have been appointed to a Commission—not a Conference—and that their work will be to study the question in its various aspects, and then to make such recommendations as they may think fit.

To-day's Advertisements.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF A TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that ALEXANDER RICHARD ROBY HASSAN, Manager of CONNELL BROTHERS COMPANY, Hongkong, has, on the 13th day of August, 1908, applied for the Registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:—

The representation of a Cow in a standing position with the word "Cow." underneath;

in the name of Messrs. CONNELL BROTHERS COMPANY, who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the Applicant in respect of FLOUR in Class 42.

A Facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 8th day of January, 1909.

WILKINSON & GRIST,

on behalf of CONNELL BROTHERS COMPANY.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF A TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that PEARSON'S ANTISEPTIC CO., LIMITED, of 15 Elm Street, Gray's Inn Road, London, England, Disinfectant Merchants, have, on the 27th day of November, 1908, applied for the Registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks of the following Trade Mark:—

"HYCOL"

in the name of PEARSON'S ANTISEPTIC CO., LIMITED, who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the Applicants since 19th August, 1908, in respect of the following goods:—

Disinfectant for use for agricultural, horticultural, veterinary and sanitary purposes, in Class 2.

A facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 8th day of January, 1909.

WILKINSON & GRIST,

on behalf of PEARSON'S ANTISEPTIC CO., LIMITED.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF A TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that PEARSON'S ANTISEPTIC CO., LIMITED, of 15 Elm Street, Gray's Inn Road, London, England, Disinfectant Merchants, have, on the 27th day of November, 1908, applied for the Registration in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks of the following Trade Mark:—

"CARYO SOL"

in the name of PEARSON'S ANTISEPTIC CO., LIMITED, who claim to be the sole proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark has been used by the Applicants since 28th July, 1908, in respect of the following goods:—

Chemical substance prepared for use in medicine and pharmacy, in Class 3.

A facsimile of the Trade Mark can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 8th day of January, 1909.

WILKINSON & GRIST,

on behalf of PEARSON'S ANTISEPTIC CO., LIMITED.

Intimations.

FOUND.

AT the Club Lusitano, on the 2nd inst., after the first performance of "The Gesta" One GOLD LADY'S BRACELET, with Chinese Gold Coin pendant.

Owner can have same on application to—

THE SECRETARY, Club Lusitano.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1909. [6]

LOST.

SILVER HUCKLE attached to coloured Belt, Peak Road. Reward, if delivered at the GERMAN CONSULATE.

Hongkong, 7th January, 1909. [60]

To Let.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 6A, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1908. [52]

TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, CONDUIT ROAD.

A HOUSE in WONG-HEI-CHONG ROAD.

A HOUSE in RIMON TERRACE.

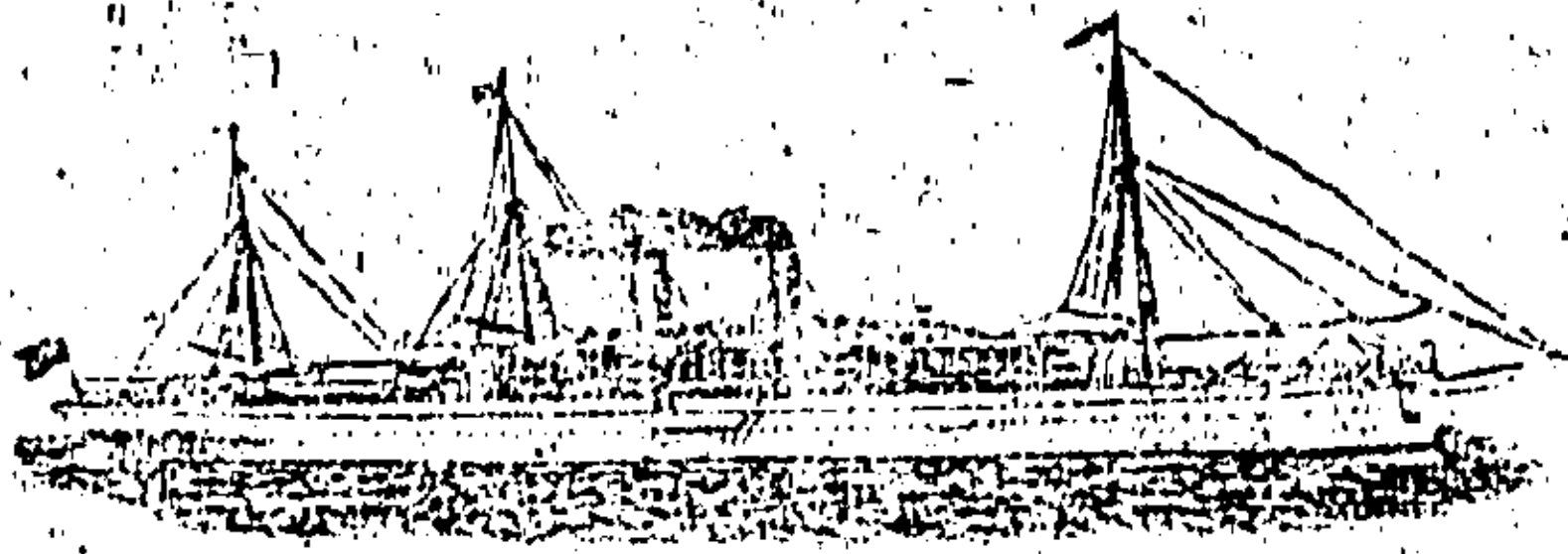
OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRATA EAST, BLUE BUILDING, and No. 165, DES VOGES ROAD part to the Hongkong Hotel.

FLATS in MOSBY ROAD.

No. 10, DES VOGES ROAD CENTRAL, 1

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days Ocean Travel.

12 Days YOKOHAMA to HONGKONG. 21 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	SATURDAY, Jan. 16th	Feb. 5th, 1909.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Feb. 13th	March 5th
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	TUESDAY, Mar. 2nd	Mar. 20th
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Mar. 13th	April 2nd
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	SATURDAY, April 10th	April 30th
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, May 1st	May 23rd

"EMPERESS" steamships will leave Hongkong at 7 A.M.

S.S. "MONTEAGLE" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KORE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10.

Hongkong to London, Intermediate or Steamer, and 1st Class on Railways.. £40. " £42. " £42.

First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian, Pacific direct line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers booked through to all ports and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Navy, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to J. W. ORADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, &c., Corner, Pedder Street and Praya, Opposite Blake Pier.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	"TSINGI"	SUNDAY, 10th Jan., Daylight.
KORE	"ONSANG"	MONDAY, 11th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KORE, & MOI	"FOOKSANG"	MONDAY, 11th Jan., Noon.
BANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	TUESDAY, 12th Jan., Noon.
SINGAPORE and SOERABAYA	"CHUNSIANG"	TUESDAY, 12th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHIPSILING"	WEDNESDAY, 13th Jan., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SIANGSANG"	THURSDAY, 14th Jan., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"YUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 15th Jan., Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 15th Jan., 4 P.M.

FOR THE MANILA CARNIVAL—Feb. 2nd to 9th 1909.

A Special reduced fare of \$50 for Return Passengers will be issued for our Sailings to Manila, of the 29th January, and 5th February, available for 30 days from date of issue. Passengers taking out these tickets are exempt from the Head Tax.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad, Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.,
General Managers.

Telephone No. 61.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SAMARANG & SOERABAYA	"TIENTIN"	11th Jan., 4 P.M.
PAKHAI & HAIPHONG	"CHILLI"	12th Jan., 10 A.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	12th Jan., 3 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	19th Jan., " "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"CHANGSHA"	31st Jan., 4 P.M.

MANILA and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

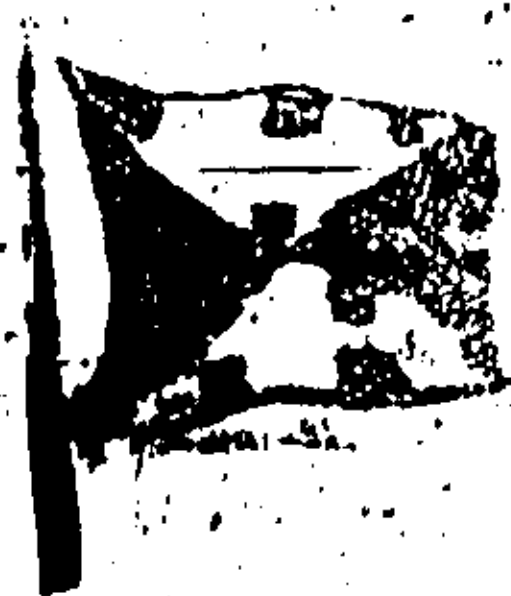
SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Reduced Saloon Fares, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1909.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
RUBI	550	Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 9th Jan., at Noon.
ZAFIRO	550	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 16th Jan., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Telephone No. 22.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1909.

Shipping—Steamers.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"ASSAYE,"
Captain C. L. Daniel, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port for BOMBAY, &c., TO-MORROW, the 9th January, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. "India," 8,000 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Shut and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea, for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. "Perla," due in London on 20th February, 1909.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to K. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1909.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, MO., SEATTLE & TACOMA, VIA MOI, KORE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	Sailing Date
Invincible	4,700	R. J. Howie	14th Jan. 1909
Invincible	4,700	R. J. Howie	14th Jan. 1909
Invincible	4,700	R. J. Howie	14th Jan. 1909
Invincible	4,700	R. J. Howie	14th Jan. 1909
Invincible	4,700	R. J. Howie	14th Jan. 1909

These Steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of American Steamer passengers. PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 8th January, 1909.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK, VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK: S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE" 10th Jan.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1908.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

FOR LONDON, ANTWERP AND HAMBURG.

THE Steamship

"CARNARVONSHIRE" will be despatched for the above Ports about end of January, 1909.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1908.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" ..Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" ..Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unequalled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabin.

Passage Fare—Single (oneway) ..\$4.

Meals ..\$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,

No. 5, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 24th Dec. 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR,"

Captain S. H. Nelson, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 9th inst., at 1 P.M., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1909.

CHARGEURS REUNIS. (FRENCH STEAMSHIP CO.)

REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE TO AMERICA.

(CANADA, UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CHILE, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL.)

Connecting at Vancouver with the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

OVERLAND Cargo taken for ALL CANADIAN and UNITED STATES POINTS.

THE Steamship

"AMIRAL DUPERRÉ,"

Captain Martin, will be despatched on the 10th inst. for VANCOUVER, SAN FRANCISCO, &c., as above.

For further particulars apply to the Agent—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1909.

Dentistry.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'ARQUER STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1904.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,

THE LATEST METHOD

of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Intimations.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 37½ lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask

or Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag

or Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1908.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,

SHIP-OHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,

COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS

AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

GROUND FLOOR,

ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,

HONGKONG,

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE

COMPOSITION RED HAND

BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT

DAIKLER'S PATENT MOTOR

LAUGHOES, &c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM

and

P & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH

WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIPS STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1909.

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE

12, D'ARQUER STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1909.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 31st December, 1908. 100 cts. per \$ Mar.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Moi Lung Pak .. 18

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk .. 18

" Roast—Shiu .. 18

" Breast—Ngau Lam .. 15

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa .. 18

" Siloin—Ngau Lau .. 28

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Ching .. 28

Bullock's Brains—.. Kuow .. per set .. 10

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li .. each .. 58

" Corned—Ham Ngau Li .. 18

" Head—Ngau Tau .. 12

" Heart—Ngau Sum .. per lb .. 18

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kio .. 18

" Feet—Ngau Kook .. each .. 7

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu .. 18

" Tail—Ngau Mei .. 17

" Liver—Ngau Con .. 12

" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To .. 7

Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau Chai .. 12

" Head—Ngau Chai .. 12

" Shoulder—Ngau Shau .. 20

" Pig's Chills—Chi cheung .. 22

" Brains—Chi Know .. per set .. 11

" Feet—Chi Kook .. 11

" Fry—Chi Chak .. 15

" Head—Chi Tau .. 25

" Heart—Chi Sum .. each .. 8

" Kidneys—Chi Yiu .. pair .. 7

" Liver—Chi Kon .. 24

" Pork, Chop—Chi Pak Kwat .. 13

" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk .. 13

" Leg—Chi Pak .. 17

" Fat or Lard—Chi Yau .. 17

Sheep's Head and Feet—Ngau Tau .. 50

" Kook .. each .. 6

" Heart—Ngau Sum .. each .. 10

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu .. 12

" Liver—Ngau Con .. 12

Sucking Pig, To Order—Chi Chai .. 22

Suet Beef—Ngau Ngau Yau .. 20

" Mutton—Ngau Ngau Yau .. 24

" Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk .. 20

" Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong .. 20

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai .. 28

Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai .. 18

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	AD. UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATIONS BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.		
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000	\$2,005,774	Interim of £2 for first half year @ ex 1/2 = \$21.942	52 1/2
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£6	\$4,000,000	\$10,223	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1908	52 1/2
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000	none	\$14 for 1907	72 1/2
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	\$1,500,000	Tls. 160,512	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1907	51 1/2
Canton Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,500,000	\$2,506,021	Final of 5/- making \$45 for 1908 and Interim of 3/6 for 1907	51
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$591,763	\$12 and bonus \$5 for 1908	81 1/2
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	0,000	\$100	\$10	\$1,000,000	\$372,432	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1908	71 1/2
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000	\$428,037	\$27 for 1908	8 1/2
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$21	\$7,000	\$1,035	\$1 for 1908	51 1/2
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000	Nil	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	71 1/2
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,200,000	\$17,755	\$1 1/2 for first half-year ending 30.6.08	81 1/2
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	\$1,500,000	£13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/2 = 11/16 = 35.154	51 1/2
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited (Preferred)	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 75,000	Tls. 14,510	Interim of Tls. 1 for account 1908	71 1/2
Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000	£63,817	Final of 1/- making 3/- for 1907 and Interim of 1/- (No. 10) for a/c 1908	71 1/2
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$1,000,000	\$98	\$1.00 for year ending 30.6.1908	51 1/2
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 42,479	Tls. 6,866	Final of Tls. 2 1/2 making Tls. 5 for 1907	11 1/2
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	1,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	Dr. \$279,371	8 for year ending 31.12.06	112 1/2
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	1,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000	Dr. \$135,331	11 1/2 for year ending 31.8.07	18
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	1,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 9,173	Final of 1/6 (coupon No. 11) for year end- ing 29.2.08	7 1/2
MINING.							
Malayan Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	£1	£1	\$1,000,000	£11,556	Final of 1/6 (coupon No. 11) for year end- ing 29.2.08	7 1/2
Robt. Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	\$1,500,000	£1,289	Final of 1/6 (coupon No. 11) for year end- ing 29.2.08	7 1/2
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$15	\$15	\$270,000	\$3,726	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	112 1/2
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000	\$8,556	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$3 1/2 for 1907	71 1/2
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	\$2,500,000	\$384,847	Interim of \$4 for account 1908	81 1/2
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 33,742	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 6 months ending 31st October, 1908	61 1/2
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 75,000	Tls. 22,616	Interim of Tls. 1 for account 1908	6 1/2
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 6,531	Tls. 6 for 1907	6 1/2
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$15	\$15	\$450,000	Dr. \$4,300	\$1 for year ending 30.6.07	51 1/2
Central Stores, Limited	50,000	\$15	\$15	\$750,000	\$9,178	\$1.80 for 1908	51 1/2
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$600,000	\$14,639	Interim of \$3 1/2 for account 1908	7 1/2
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$5,000,000	\$26,915	Interim of \$3 1/2 for account 1908	71 1/2
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,500,000	\$4,611	70 cents for 1907	71 1/2
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$300,000	\$69	\$2 1/2 for 1907	51 1/2
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,523,045	Tls. 107,517	Interim of Tls. 1 for account 1908	7 1/2
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$625,000	\$1,511	Interim of \$2 for account 1908	9 1/2
COTTON MILLS.							
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 750,000	Tls. 8,820	Tls. 5 for year ending 31.10.08	61 1/2
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000	\$9,553	70 cents for year ending 31.7.08	51 1/2
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 750,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.08 (8 1/2)	---
Leong-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 800,000	Tls. 6,308	Tls. 8 for 1908	---
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 200,000	Tls. 50,661	Tls. 50 for 1908	---
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$1,500	£64	1 1/2 for year 1907 = \$1.037	12 1/2
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$720,000	Nil	\$1.20 for 1907	11 1/2
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	61,138	60 cents for year ended 28.2.08	---
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$1	\$1	\$125,000	\$3,591	20 cents for 1907	8 1/2
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$187,500	\$48	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.08	51 1/2
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,000,000	\$5,098	Interim of 40 cents for account 1908	10 1/2
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$120,000	\$5,000	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 1/2
Hall & Holtz, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	\$420,000	\$8,017	\$2 for year ending 28.2.08	10 1/2
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000	\$6,321	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.08	61 1/2
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$125,000	\$4,578	Interim of \$1 for account 1908	8 1/2
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000	\$8,191	Interim of \$1 for account 1908	8 1/2
Matschappij tot Mijl. Bosch en Landbouwerij op de Lantak, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 547,500	Tls. 17,127	4th Quarterly div. of Tls. 20 and bonus of Tls. 10 making 30 to date	51 1/2
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$250,000	\$7,471	80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.6.08	6 1/2
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$750,000	Nil	None	4 1/2
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,200,000	Tls. 6,603	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 1/2 for 1907	61 1/2
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 600,000	Tls. 8,493	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907	12 1/2
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,350	£20	£20	Tls. 190,000	Tls. 58,132	Final of 37/6 making 52/6 for 1907	---
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$150,000	Dr. \$56,612	None	---
Stam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	\$100,000	\$136	40 cents for year ending 31.5.08	---
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 200,000	Tls. 25,295	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	8 1/2
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000	Tls. 801	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 30.6.07	5 1/2
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000	\$1,350	80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$19.80 on 100 Foundry shares for 75 and 31.5.07	61 1/2
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$900,000	\$5,418	Interim of 30 cents a/c 1908	61 1/2
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$105,000	\$5,055	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1908	---

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE:—

Auctions.

AUCTION SALE

PURE IRISH HOUSEHOLD LINENS, LACE AND TAPESTRY, CURTAINS, &c., &c.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH are favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

SATURDAY,

the 16th JANUARY, 1909, commencing at 11 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. and from 2.30 P.M. at their

SALES ROOMS,

A Fine Collection of

HIGH CLASS IRISH GOODS,

COMPRISING:—

Pure Irish Hand-embroidered Bedspreads, Gent's Pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, Fine, White Quilts, Pure Irish Linen Double Damask Table Cloths and Serviettes, Irish Embroidered Pillow Cases, a Varied Assortment of Underskirts, Walking Skirts, Robes, all Linen Double size Bed Ticks, Sheets, Flannelette Nightdresses, Dressing Gowns, Aprons, Fine Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Tapestry Table Covers, Irish Linen Doyleys, Muslin and Embroidered Cushion Covers, Five o'clock Tea Cloths, Toilet Sets, Tea Caddy, Travelling Bags, Children's Clothes and Overcoats, Lace Curtains, Tapestry Curtains, &c., &c.

AND

A Small Quantity of "Witney" Blankets and Suit Lengths.

The above Goods will be on view from Thursday, 14th January, p.m.

Catalogues may be had on application.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1909

(59)

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

TO-MORROW,

the 9th January, 1909, at 2.30 P.M. at their

Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,

corner of Ice House Street,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

JAPANESE CURIOS,

Comprising:—

SILK-EMBROIDERED WALL HANG-

INGS, BED COVERS, KIMONOS, TABLE

COVERS, SCREENS, VERY FINE JAPANESE

WATER COLOURS, CARVED IVORY

FIGURES and NETSUKES, BRONZE,

BRASS VASES, BOWLS and FIGURES,

TORTOISE-SHELL ORNAMENTS, KIN-

KOSAN SATSUMA VASES, TEA SETS,

MAKUDZU and KOGO VASES and TEA

SETS, KAGA and NAGOYA TEA SETS,

&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1909.

Intimations.

PHILATELIC NOVELTY

suitable for

PRESENTS.

BAGS OF USED POSTAGE STAMPS.

Containing:

All Asiatic Stamps.

4,000 for \$8.00.

3,000 for 7.00.

2,000 for 6.00.

1,000 for 5.00.

500 for 2.50.

300 for 1.50.

200 for 1.00.

100 for .50.

50 for .25.

25 for .125.

10 for .05.

5 for .025.

2 for .0125.

1 for .00625.

Also Stamps in Packets and Sets, and other

Philatelic Requisites at prices to suit every-

body.

VIEW POSTCARDS, ALBUMS, HINGES,

RAPHAEL TUCK'S TOY BOOKS AND

RELIEF SCRAPES,

MANILA CIGARS AND CIGARETTES,

&c., &c., &c.

Inspection invited.

GRACA & CO.,

No. 27, Des Voeux Road.

Intimations.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.

7.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

4.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.

every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon. Every 15 minutes.

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.